

H.C. Burleigh Papers

Campbell (R)
(alex)

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY	2334
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Protestant Church, Montreal
Marriages.

1781 Archibald Campbell - Marianna Bienvenue.

Was this the Archibald, son of Alexander of Argyle, both of whom settled in Adolphustown? This man is shown alone in the October, 1784, list of settlers in Adolphustown. At that time he is stated to have been in Montreal, as were his two sisters, in 1781 where his brother James, was shortly to become a school teacher.



1271 Willowdale Avenue,
Ottawa 8, Ont.
28 Feb 70.

Dear Mr. Trumpour.

Your letter re Alexander Campbell was of interest. But a genealogy can become somewhat frustrating at times. Here is a summary of the information which I have tracked down through the National Archives here in land grants and township records and also from a book written by a Mr. Reine.

Alexander Campbell

Born Inverary Castle, Scotland in 1729. Died 10 April 1787.
Buried at map reference 289777, in a churchyard, off Highway 1, on that section of road between Picton and the cement plant on the north shore.

A Lieutenant in the 42nd Battalion of the Black Watch which came to America in 1756.

Was living in Schenectady in 1762.

Refused command of an American regiment.

Was declared an enemy and was made a prisoner in 1776 - for 4 months.

In Sep 1773 was ordered to leave the USA.

Was Claimant 270, on 1 Nov 1787, at Montreal.

In 1787 went to Adolphustown with Capt Grass's contingent.

In 1787 he had a wife, 2 boys over 1 year, 1 girl over 6 years.

3 boys under 6 years, 1 girl under 6 years
(He was 55 yrs of age at this time)

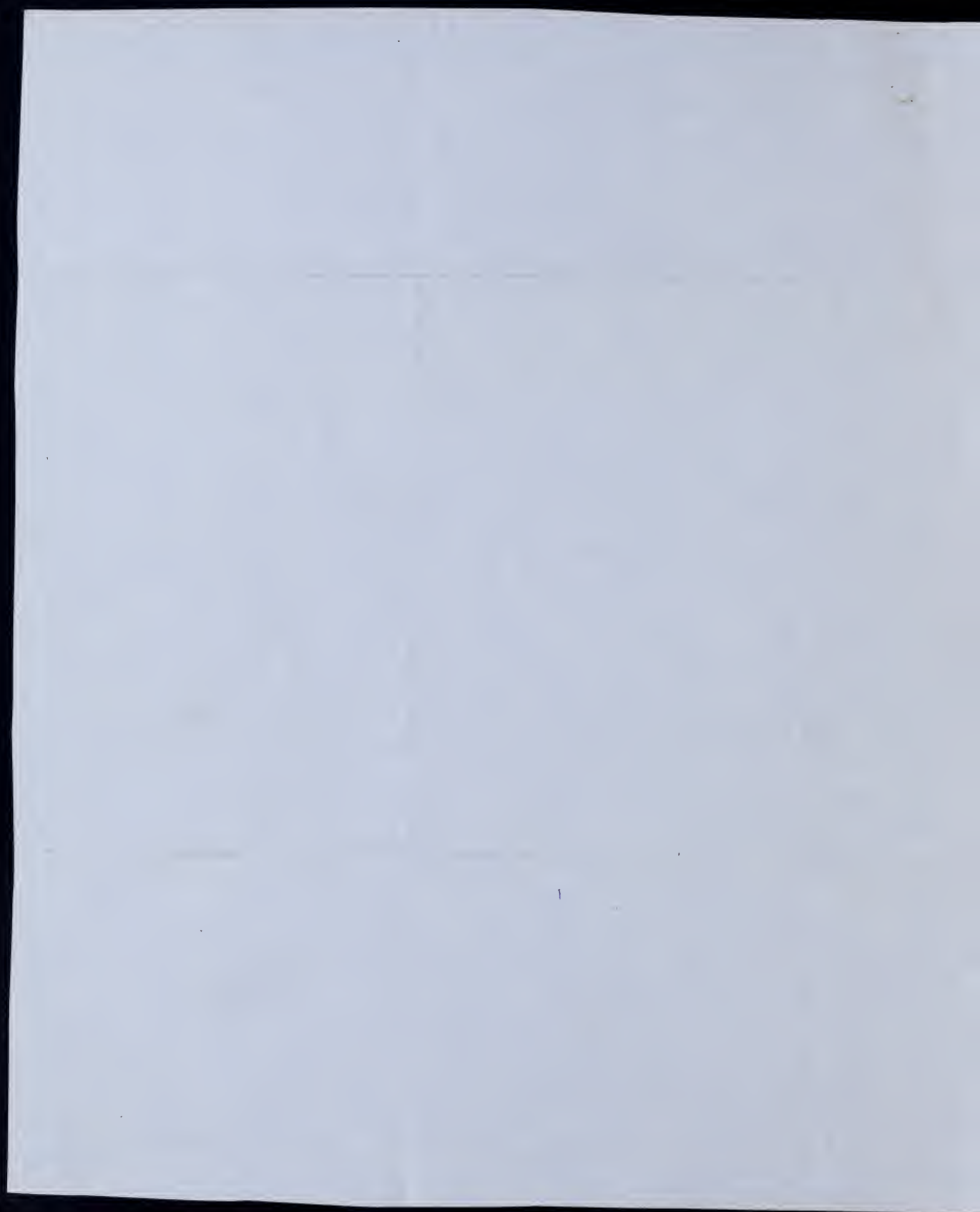
However I will check out the reference which you gave me. Also if there are any references which you would like me to check out with the archives here, please let me know. My husband and I have a locker in both the National Archives and the National Library.

It seems that you and I are fourth cousins. Genealogy unveils strange things - my husband and my children are 11th cousins - my husband is also his/9th cousin once removed (if you can be in two places at once) own

I will keep you informed of any new developments in the Alexander Campbell family.

Yours truly,

Evalyn L Collins
Evalyn L Collins



13-10-1870

Dear Sir:

I have read Mrs. Rollins' interpretation of the life and activities of your common ancestor, Benjamin Babcock. It makes the same error, or has committed the errors of earlier investigators. My own research, as a careful search will reveal.

The error is due to the fact that there were three Benjamin Babcocks in New England. It is only natural for someone who is peculiar to claim the most important Benjamin as their ancestor, and this exactly what has been done. The Benjamin claimed by Mrs. Rollins is the father of John, who not only was a prominent merchant in the years following the war, but, during the Revolution, he was the most prominent in both military and political circles. It is not possible to claim him and not the others.

Benjamin Babcock's paternal grandfather was
John, of Newbury, the father of Joseph, Leeds County, N. H.
of the Royal Engineers, and his wife was Elizabeth Town. Their children were

John, Benjamin, Rebecca, John, M. Benjamin, Abigail, and
Mary.

The Benjamin's will was probated at Newbury on 1 Aug., 1785.
The Benjamin's children were all born between 1750 & 1765.

Benjamin Babcock of Newbury, N. H., was a Revolutionary War soldier.
Military service

Benjamin Babcock, John Babcock, and John, all born between
1770.

Benjamin Babcock of Newbury, N. H., was a Revolutionary War soldier.
Military service

He had one son, Benjamin, and seven daughters, as is well known.

The Benjamin Babcock, in the public records, and also in one
a list of Newbury's Revolutionary War soldiers in 1777, appears as John Babcock
Babcock his brother. History of Leeds Town, of Vermont and N. H., by J. R.
Tully, was not published until 1870. The first time Benjamin

Benjamin Babcock

James Babcock	born	Benjamin, son of
of	1732	John Babcock
husband	of	born in N. H.
Benjamin	Babcock	born in N. H.
born	1732	born in N. H.

Called son of John Babcock
Military

Benjamin, John, Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, Susan, Maria, Sarah.

The name should also appear to search. and look!

Sincerely,



CAMPBELL.

Duncan McArthur.

Clipping loaned by Washington County, N.Y., Historical Society.

Duncan McArthur was 10 years old when he came to America with the second ship load of Argyle colonists. With him were his parents Alexander and Catherine Gillis McArthur and his sister Flora. His father died before the granting of the land in Argyle and in 1764 Duncan was granted Lot 44, containing 450 acres of land near Cossayuna lake. He settled on it the following year when he was 36 years old and his descendants still live there. He lived on his land 48 years and died Feb. 1, 1813. His wife Catherine, daughter of Duncan CAMPBELL (the gentleman) and his wife Ann Lenox died July 3 of the ~~same year~~ same year. They are buried in scotch cemetery south of Argyle. In 1790 Duncan McArthur's family consisted of himself, his wife, one male over 16, two males under 16 and two females. In the census of 1800 only one daughter was at home. Known children of Duncan and Catherine Campbell McArthur were:

1. Anna McArthur died Feb. 14, 1856 at the age of 87 unmarried. (b. 1768)
2. John McArthur died Jan. 27, 1793.
3. Margaret McArthur died Feb. 1, 1818 at the age of 50 years. She was the first person buried in the South Argyle U. P. cemetery. She married Feb. 23, 1793, Maj. John Reid, born 1767 at Baskenridge, N.J., to William (1) Reid and wife Catherine Campbell. He died Oct. 8, 1842. Their children were:
 - a. Catherine Reid married Oct. 19, 1825 John T. Law, born December, 1793. He was the son of Thomas Law and grandson of John (1) Law. Their children were:
 - I. James Law born Jan. 11, 1827.
 - II. Margaret Ann Law born Apr. 13, 1828, married John Beveridge.
 - III. Mary Law married 1st Rev. James Duff, minister at South Argyle. He died Oct. 6, 1860, and on May 22, 1871 Mary Law Duff married William Law of Shushan.
 - IV. Ellen Law born July 4, 1835.
 - b. Alexander Reid born July 7, 1796; died Dec. 25, 1867; married Anna Maria Lant, daughter of Casparus Lant and his second wife Eve McEachron; born Mar. 5, 1803; died Oct. 20, 1865. Their children were:
 - I. Catherine Reid born Nov. 8, 1829; died July 20, 1906; married ~~John~~ Sept. 29, 1859 David McNeil; born Apr. 17, 1819; died Mar. 28, 1904.
 - II William Reid born Oct. 31, 1834; died Sept. 5, 1858.
 - III. James A. Reid, born Mar. 28, 1838; died Aug. 13, 1858.
 - IV. Archibald McA. Reid, born July 26, 1842; died Aug. 17, 1843.
 - V. Ann M. Reid, born Sept. 1, 1844; died Sept. 1, 1858.
 - c. John Reid, Jr., born Aug. 18, 1798; died July 18, 1881; married Oct. 22, 1829 Elizabeth McQuarrie, daughter of Donald and Elizabeth McQuarrie; born Mar. 3, 1804; died Sept. 17, 1881. Their children were:
 - I. James Miller Reid, born Nov. 15, 1831; died May 24, 1832.
 - II. William James Reid, born Aug. 17, 1834. Installed pastor of First Church, Pittsburg, Pa., Apr. 7, 1862.
 - III. Donald Reid, born Aug. 17, 1838; married Sept. 12, 1865 Ellen Mary McEachron who died Feb. 28, 1875. Married 2nd Jan. 18, 1878 Harriet Reid, baptized June 9, 1950 (sic).
 - IV. John McA. Reid, born Feb. 12, 1844; died Mar. 16, 1904; married Dec. 15, 1868 Anna I. Lendrum, born July 27, 1848, died Aug. 2, 1934.
 - d. Thomas Reid, born Aug. 28, 1800; died Dec. 10, 1898; married Aug. 23, 1831 Jeannette Robertson, born Apr. 24, 1807, died Feb. 28, 1855. Their children were:
 - I. Mary L. Reid, born May 31, 1832; died Sept. 2, 1914; married

Duncan McArthur.

- Feb. 22, 1855 Archibald Armstrong, born June 17, 1828, died Sept. 7, 1903.
- II. John Reid, born Sept. 10, 1835; died Aug. 7, 1839.
- III. Elixabeth Reid, born Sept. 8, 1839; died Mar. 20, 1902; unmarried.
- IV. James Reid, born July 12, 1841; died July 9, 1913, unmarried. Thomas Reid married, second, Apr. 23, 1863, Mary Steel, of West Hebron, born Jan. 23, 1813, died Jan. 1, 1872.
- e. James Reid, born 1805; died May 7, 1821.
- f. Arthur Reid, born 1807; died Mar. 4, 1871. Author of Reminiscences of the Revolution.
- g. Archibald Reid, minister, born Nov. 12, 1809; died Feb. 27, 1847.

Robert O. Bascom, in the Fort Edward Book published in 1903, states that Duncan McArthur served in the Revolution as a private in Col. Fisher's Third Tryon County Regiment, Captain Little's company.

Duncan McArthur served in the First Regiment of the Line in which there were several Argyle men, including Lieut. Ranald McDougall.

McCarter

A Duncan ~~McArthur~~ served in the Charlotte County Militia. This may have been a corruption of the name McArthur.

Notes
from

Campbell

I. Reminiscences of the Revolution, by Arthur Reid, publ. 1859

1. My grandfather's family (Reid) was the first that came in the Indians' way (the soup & party) on their direct route from Salem to where they encamped (June 1777). (This was about 4 miles north of Fort Edward) (? on right bank of the Battenkill?) This family consisted of parents and 4 children, the eldest 10 & the youngest 4.
2. My grandfather, Duncan McArthur, drew town & farm lots No. 44 (southeast corner of the present town of Argyle, about 8 miles ~~west~~ west of Salem and 1 mile west of Lakeville) (Argyle lake abt 2 mi N.W.)
3. Archibald Campbell, my grandmother's brother.
4. My great-grandfather (Duncan Campbell) resided some 2 miles north of Battenville, on what is latterly known as Dwellie's Hill.
5. My grandmother had two brothers, James & Alexander Campbell, who were officers in the British Army.

II History of Washington County, N. Y.

a Vol II

1. p. 180.

The first burial in grounds of United Presbyterian Church of South Argyle was Margaret McArthur, wife of Major John Reid, of whom notice will be given hereafter. She died on Feb. 1, 1818, aged fifty years. She was a daughter of Duncan McArthur of Argyle and his wife, Catherine, who was a daughter of Duncan Campbell, the Gentleman, and his wife, Ann Lenox. Her husband, Major John Reid, after her death married for his second wife, Sarah, who was a daughter of James McKee, Jr., of Cambridge and his wife, Elizabeth Wilson. The children of Major John Reid will be noticed more fully hereafter. They were

1. Catherine, who married John T. Lewis, of Salem.
2. Archibald, who was born Nov. 12, 1809, and died Feb. 27, 1845.
3. John, who died July 18, 1861, aged 82 yrs & 11 months
4. James
5. Alexander
6. Thomas, born 1800
7. Margaret, who married Alexander Barkley, of Argyle



2. Duncan M^cArthur died Feb. 1, 1813, aged 84 years. He was born in Scotland and came to America with his parents, who were of Col. Laughrin Campbell's party, about 1740. He married Catharine, a daughter of Duncan Campbell, who lived on the late Alphonso Duellie's farm near Butlerville. She died on July 3, 1811, aged 73 years and is buried beside her husband. They had a son John, who died on Jan. 27, 1798, aged 24 years, who is buried beside them. (Duncan b. 1729) (Catharine b. 1738) (John b. 1774)

Catharine
b. 1738

b Vol IV

1. Duncan Campbell, of ye family of Duntoun, arrived Nov. 1740

Petition of 1763, married, in New York. has several children,
200 acres.

Petition, 1764, wife and 4 children, 400 acres.

Order 1764, Duncan, Lot 36, 450 acres. Town of Greenwich,
long known as the Duellie place, now the Charles B.
Robinson place.

Duncan and sons James, Alexander & Archibald first
settlers on this lot. Their first house was near the mouth
of the Corseyuna outlet. (Alex? d. 10 Apr 1811 at 82; b. 1729)

The family joined the McNaughtons in their flight to
Burgoyne. James and Alexander joined the British
forces, became commissioned officers and settled in Canada.

Archibald later acquired the "Emperor" Robert Alexander place
in the Town of Jackson, now owned by Supervisor John Skellie.
Duncan's wife died while they were with Burgoyne at Fort
Edward. He is buried on the farm. Not related to "Black" Duncan.

His daughter, Caty, was wife of Duncan M^cArthur on Lot
44.

His son Archibald married Flora, daughter of Arch. McNeill,
Lot 11. Their children were

John
Caty (Mrs. Jacob Heustis)
Nelly (Mrs. John Cray)
Alexander
Archibald
Duncan

Archibald died 1806, aged 69. Flora died 1825, aged 74.
(b. 1739) (b. 1751)

Lot 36
Duncan

Alex b. 1729
d. 10.4.1811 at 82

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Campbell.

Interpretation of Notes.

Duncan Campbell
resided 2 miles north
of Battenwell, on farm now
known as Dewellie's Hill
Called the Gentleman,
of ye family of Duntoon
arrived in America, Nov., 1740
Settled lot 36, 450 acres,
in Town of Greenwich
Their first house was near
the mouth of Cossayuna outlet

~~inter book~~

= Ann Senox
d. at Fort Edward
Summer of 1777,

James
joined
British Army
in 1777
became
Commissioned
Officer

Alexander =
joined
British Army
in 1777
became
Commissioned
Officer.
d. 11 Apr 1811
ae 82

Archibald = Flora
remained
in U.S.
died 1808
aged 69

Catherine = Duncan
d. ~~17 Feb 1818~~ McArthur
aged 50 d. 1 Feb 1813
d. 3 July aged 84
1811 (b. 1729)
aged 73
(b. 1738)

John Reed = Margaret
d. 17 Feb 1818
age 50

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the causes and effects of the various geological phenomena which we observe in nature. The theory of the earth is a very old science, and it has been the subject of much speculation and controversy for many centuries. In the early days, the theory of the earth was based on the ideas of the ancient philosophers, who believed that the earth was created by the gods, and that it was the work of the gods to create the world as we know it. But as time went on, and as men began to observe the world more closely, they began to develop a more scientific theory of the earth. They began to ask questions about the origin of the earth, and about the causes of the various geological phenomena which they observed. They began to develop a theory of the earth which was based on the principles of science, and which was able to explain the various geological phenomena which they observed in a more rational and systematic way.

The theory of the earth is a very important science, and it is one of the most interesting and useful branches of geology. It is a science which has many practical applications, and it is one of the most important sciences which we have today. The theory of the earth is a science which is constantly developing, and it is one of the most exciting and challenging sciences which we have today. It is a science which is full of mystery and wonder, and it is one of the most beautiful and most interesting sciences which we have today. The theory of the earth is a science which is full of life and energy, and it is one of the most beautiful and most interesting sciences which we have today. The theory of the earth is a science which is full of life and energy, and it is one of the most beautiful and most interesting sciences which we have today.

Doc. Hist. of N.Y.

Campbell

N.H. Grants

Petition to Erect Skeneborough into
a County Town Feb. 2, 1773

Duncan Campbell — ?

Moses Campbell — Crown Pt. + Yicouderoga.

Application from Charlotte Co. to be
allowed the privilege of electing a
Representative to the Assembly. 25 Jan 1775

Argyle

Alex^r Campbell

James Campbell

Dun. Campbell

John Law.

1883
53
48

Settlement of Vermont Difficulties

Reparations of \$30,000

19. Arch'd Campbell \$49.51

153

~~Application from Charlotte Co. to be
allowed the privilege of electing a
Representative to the Assembly 25 Jan 1775~~

27
26
48

C.A.F.B. 1514-A
300 Pads of 100—10-49-(2889)
H.Q. 224-21-B-1514A

CANADIAN MEDICAL SERVICES

X-RAY REQUISITION

Reg. No..... Age.....

Rank..... Unit.....

Name..... Corps.....

Ward.....

Examination Requested.....

Clinical Diagnosis

Information desired

Unit.....

Date.....

Medical Officer

Duncan Campbell

of ye family of

Duntoon.

Hist. of Argyle 1956

pp. 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 30, 33, 37, 39, 41, 42, 56

The Gibson Papers 1955.

p. 134 Catherine, dau of Duncan Campbell, wife of Duncan
McArthur. She d. 3.7.1811 aged 73 yrs. He d. Feb 1. 1813
at 84
Duncan Campbell lived on the late Alphonse Durlie
farm near Battenville.
He b. 1728/9. She b. 1738.

Children

1. John d. 27.1.1798, ae 24 (b. 1774)

Alex^r Campbell d. 10.4.1811, ae 82 (b. 1729)

Archibald Campbell, d. 1808, ae 69 (b. 1739)



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October 19, 1954

Dr. H.C. Burleigh
Bath, Ontario

My dear Dr. Burleigh:

Miss Ladu of my staff has examined the Somonauk Book and picked out passages and data that seemed to have some bearing on your problem. She also consulted the 1800, 1810, and 1830 census schedules for Oneida County, for Randolph entries. Below is submitted what she found:

Oneida County, 1800 census. Town of Western. James Randolph head of family consisting of 2 males between 10 and 16, 2 between 16 and 26, 1 male 45 or over; 1 female between 10 and 16, 1 between 16 and 26, 1 over 45. James Randolph, jr. head of family consisting of 1 male under 10, 1 between 16 and 26; 1 female between 16 and 26.

Oneida County, 1830 census. Town of Annsville (Taberg is in that town). Noah Randolph head of family consisting of 1 male under 5, 2 males between 5 and 10, 1 male between 30 and 40; 1 female under, 1 between 5 and 10. Stephen Randolph head of family consisting of 2 males between 10 and 15, 1 male between 40 and 50; 1 female each between 5 and 10, 10 and 15, 15 and 20, 40 and 50, 80 and 90. Daniel Randolph head of family consisting of 1 male each under 5, between 5 and 10, 15 and 20, 40 and 50; 2 females each under 5, between 5 and 10, between 10 and 15, and 1 female each between 20 and 30, 40 and 50.

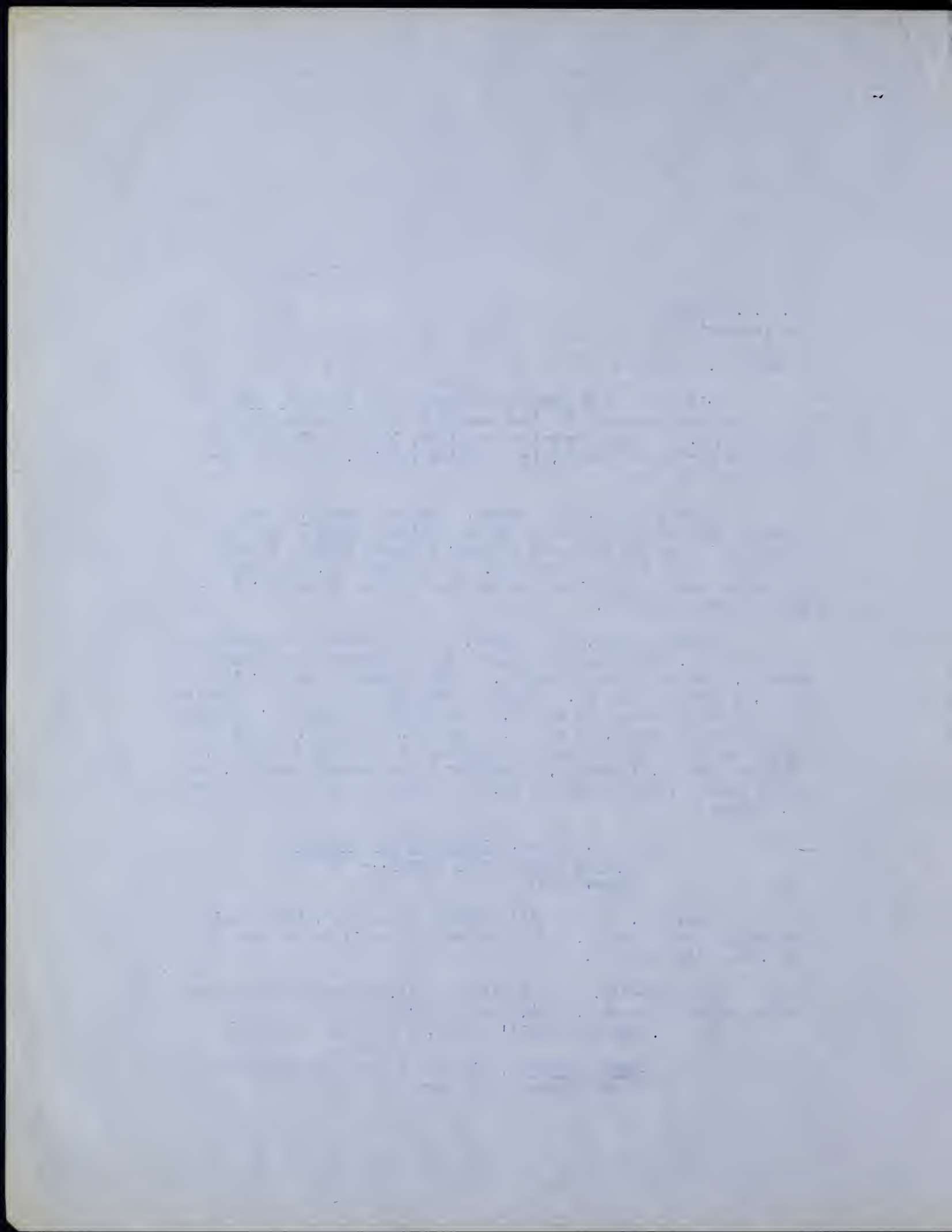
Jennie M. Patton, History of the Somonauk
United Presbyterian Church... Chicago, 1928.

Page 299. In a petition dated February 23, 1763 Donald Campbell, George Campbel, and James Campbel are listed as sons of Capt. Laughlin Campbell.

Page 308-310. In a petition to Lt. Governor Cadwallader Colden, dated February 1, 1764, are listed:

Duncan Cambell's widow, 3 sons and 1 daughter,
350 acres
Duncan Campbell, wife and 4 children, 450 acres
Duncan Capmbell, 300 acres

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Page 327. Passengers from Islay, June 1739. Duncan Campbell and Sarah Fraser his wife.

Page 328. Passengers from Islay, November 1740:
Duncan Campbell of ye family of Duntroon
Duncan Campbell and Anna Campbell his wife
(Lenox) and one daughter Catarine
Duncan Campbell of Lochnel
Duncan Campbell of ye family of Dunn

Page 331. Heads of families brought from Scotland by Capt. Laughlin Campbell in 1739. "This list was probably prepared in 1763."
Duncan Campbell, Dead, his widow and three sons and a daughter living, the daughter married

Page 333. Heads of families imported in 1740:
Duncan Campbell living as also his wife, with
three sons and two daughters

Page 335. Single persons imported in 1740:
Duncan Campbell married in New York and has several children

Page 336-337. "A further account delivered by Alexander McNaught(on) and Duncan Reid of persons who did emigrate with Capt. Campbell in 1738, 1739, 1740 and who have or their descendants or persons impowered lately appeared and requested a proportion of the lands intended to be granted....This account was delivered on...the 10th of May 1763:" "Duncan Campbell came in 1740, and his brothers daughter Mary Ann Campbell of the City of New York, prays his proportion and will engage to settle it....

"Donald Campbell now living in Jamaica came in 1738 his Cousin Duncan Campbell of this City appears to act in Trust for him....

"Alexander Christy came in 1738, is dean [dead?] and his Cousin Mary Christy who is married to Duncan Campbell of New York prays a right to his proportion which he will Engage to settle."

Page 357. Family of Rev. Dr. Thomas Clark, M.D.
(iii) Elizabeth, born Oct. 10, 1758; married
Maj. James Campbell, son of Duncan, the first
supervisor of Argyle.

Crisfield Johnson, History of Washington County, states that Duncan Campbell was the first supervisor of Argyle, from 1772 to 1780. Alexander Campbell was town clerk 1772-1774.

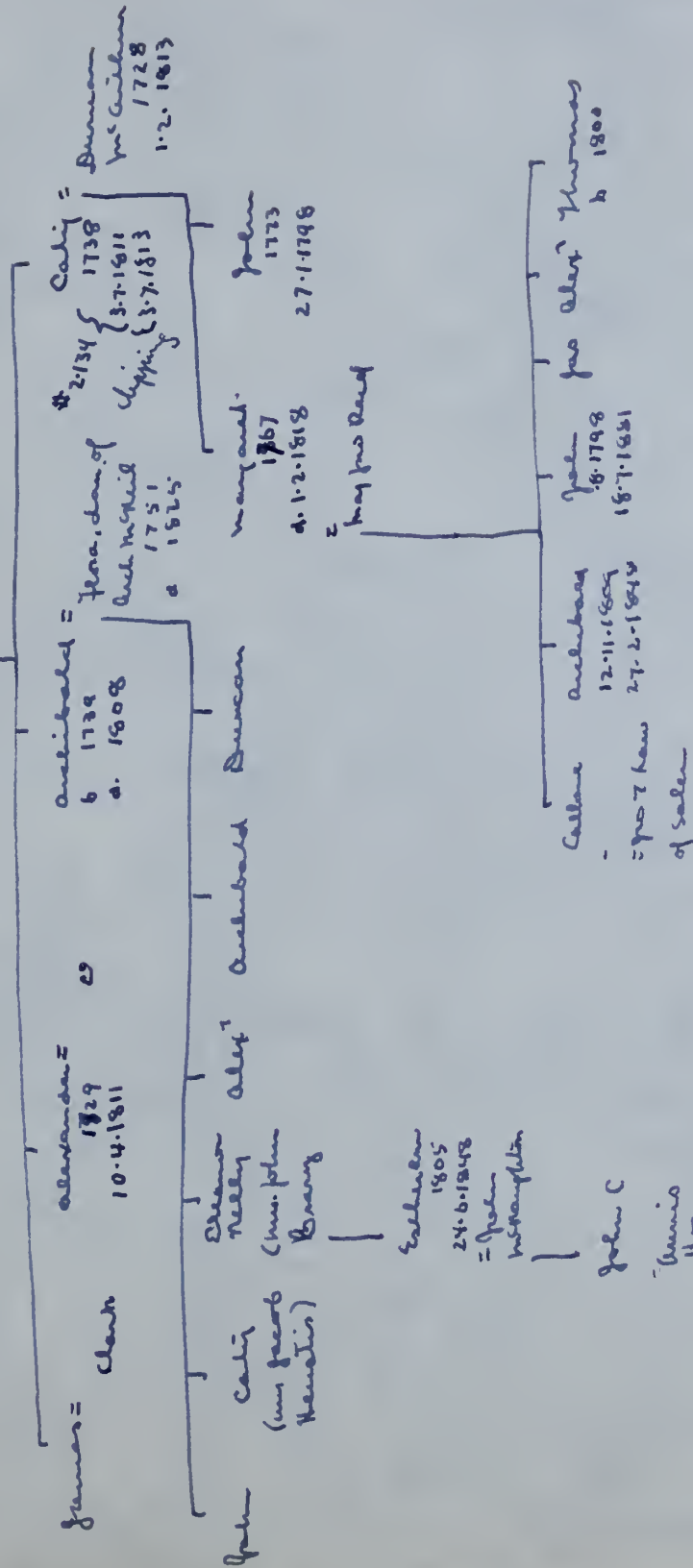
The only reference to Alexander Campbell in the index to the Somonauk Book is on p.355, in the will of Neal Gillaspie of the Precinct of Wall-Kill, Ulster County, dated March 4, 1769, probated March 31, 1769, as follows: "Whereas I perched lot 62 in said Scotch patent of Mary Beatoy for 60 and whereas my kinsman, Alexander Campbell came to this country upon encouragement given him by me, I leave him all of said lot of 300 acres and he is to pay the 60 with interest in Seven years." On p.354 it is stated that Neal Gillaspie came with Captain Lachlin Campbell in 1739 and was one of the original five trustees of the Argyle Patent. Campbell records (Bible, etc.) were examined, as well as the records of the Argyle United Presbyterian Church (baptisms begin 1794) but no pertinent entries were found.

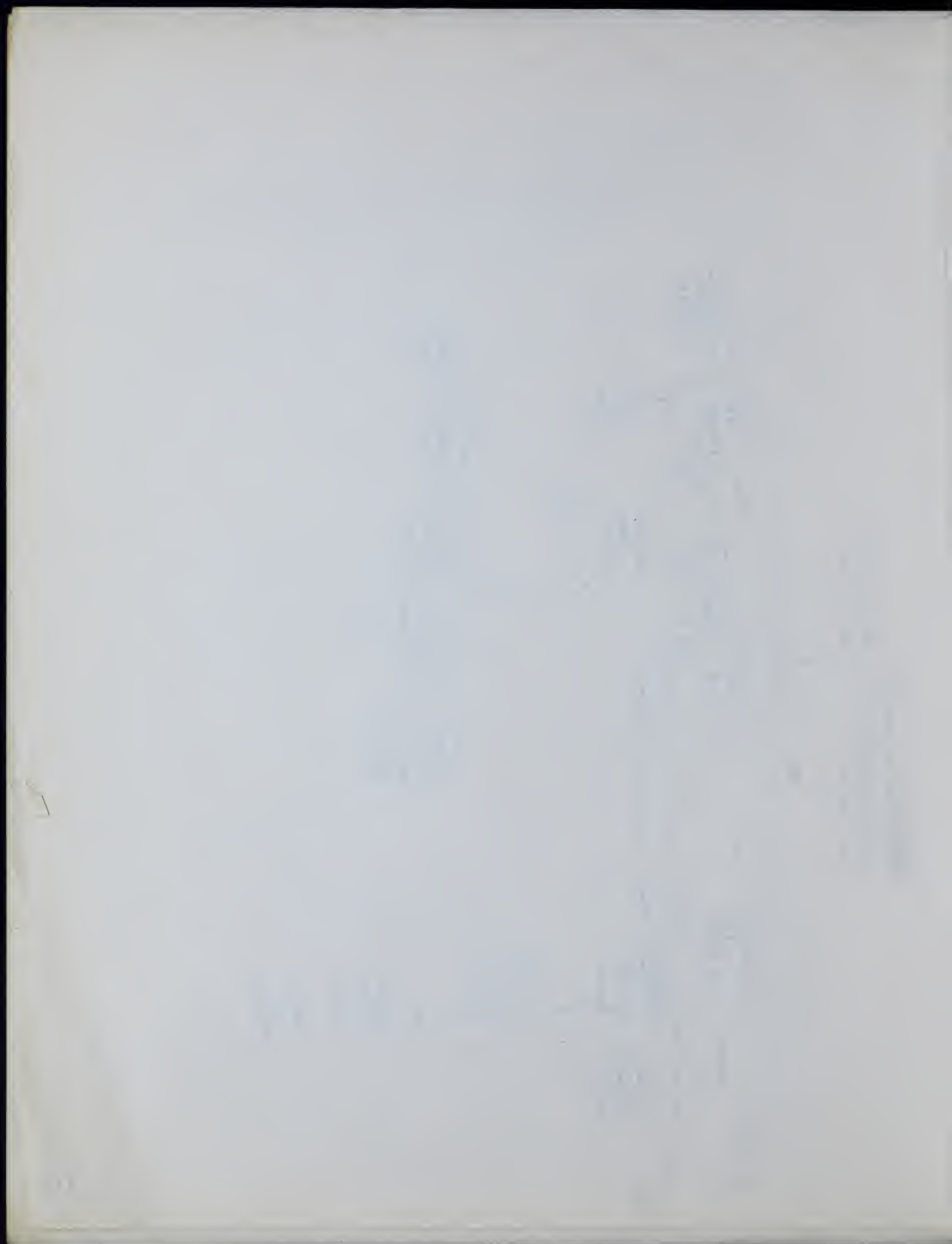
Sincerely yours, *Eda h. Jacobson*

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Anne Lemox
d Aug 1777

Duncan
 McCallister
 1728
 1-2-1813





Clippings loaned by Washington County, N. Y., Historical Society.

Dr. Fitch in his Manuscript History of Washington County tells us that Black Duncan Campbell was born at Craignish, in Argyleshire, Scotland. When he was fourteen years old he went to visit some relatives in Ireland. While with two other boys and three girls, he was amusing himself on the sea shore, he saw a ship hoisting her sails. Thinking she was only going to cruise around the harbor, they thought it would be fun to go on board. They had only boarded the ship when she put directly out to sea. Night soon came on and they lost sight of their native land forever, for they could not prevail on the Captain to return them. The Captain landed them in Maryland, and found homes for them, binding them out for four years. At parting he gave Duncan his blessing and charged the man to whom he was bound to be good to him. The man was kind to him and at the end of four years allowed him to invite all his friends to a party. Hearing that labor was scarce in the highlands above New York, he made his way there. Soon after he enlisted in the New York troops in the old French war under Col. James Clinton. At its close he returned to the Highlands and not long afterwards to Argyle. It is quite possible that he had become friends with White Duncan or Duncan CAMPBELL the Gentleman, as he was called while in the Highlands. After coming to Washington County he lived neighbor to White Duncan, who was the first Supervisor of the town of Argyle and his son Archy CAMPBELL for nearly fifty years, "with such perfect friendship and confidence in each other that there was never the scratch of a pen between them in their business transactions in all that time."

Black Duncan Campbell settled on Lot 50 of the Argyle Patent, now in the town of Greenwich. This lot had been granted to John McGowan but not settled by him. It is located at the south end of Cossayuna Lake where the village of Cossayuna is now. He died in April 1812 and tradition says he was buried beside his friend Archy CAMPBELL on the present John Skellie farm in Jackson on the Battenkill.

Black Duncan Campbell married for his first wife, Mary Chambers, who came with Dr. Clark from Ireland. She died in Fort Edward at the time of Burgoyne's invasion, where the family had fled to escape the Indians. She is probably buried in the State Street Cemetery. Sometime before 1780 Duncan married for a second ~~time~~ wife the widow of Malcolm Morrison. She was the mother of two sons by Morrison, Daniel and Norman. The latter was present when Jane McCrea was taken by the Indians.

.....

Black Duncan Campbell served in the Revolution from Argyle, now Greenwich, in the Charlotte County Militia.

War Office Papers Book II

Return of Officers of different Corps of Loyalists & the Prisoners. Commanded by Major Nevin for Aug 1780, specifying the duties in which they are employed & where stationed, with Remarks
Prisoners at all

Alex Campbell at St. Johns on duty there
McAlpin.

Eno James Campbell at St Ours - lately Returned from Secret Service

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was organized in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association's principal activities are the publication of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the holding of annual meetings, and the advocacy of the interests of the medical profession and the public. The Association is also engaged in a wide variety of other activities, including the promotion of medical research, the improvement of medical education, and the advancement of the public health.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a weekly publication which contains a wide variety of material of interest to the medical profession and the public. It includes original articles, reviews, and reports on the latest developments in medicine. The Journal is also a forum for the expression of views on medical and public health issues. The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, which is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public.

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EXPANSION IN NEW YORK

With Especial Reference to the Eighteenth Century

by

Ruth L. Higgins, Ph.D.

Chapter VIII

Expansion, 1763-1783

The proclamation (1763) also authorized the colonial governors to issue grants to officers and soldiers of the recent war. Patents were to be granted with the usual reservations and conditions, except that the lands were exempted from a quit-rent payment for ten years. Many soldiers took advantage of the offer, and obtained patents for land near the almost uninhabited borders of Lake George and Lake Champlain. Until the conclusion of peace in 1763, this section had been avoided because of the danger of encountering marauding French and Indians. But now that it was safe for occupation, the soldiers sought to acquire homesteads there (N. Y. Col. Doc., VIII, 582, 635-642, 661-665).

The patentees in the lake region came into conflict with the claims of French landholders. There were numerous French seigneuries on both sides of the lakes which had been granted early in the century to army officers and Canadian officials by virtue of a decree of Louis XIV back in 1676. Many of them reverted to the French Crown in 1741, because the grantees had not fulfilled the conditions of settling and improving their property within a certain time. Those who had not forfeited their estates appealed to the Colonial Governor of New York for confirmation of their grants. They were notified that their petitions would be given favorable consideration, provided that they paid the customary quit-rents, that they limited their estates to one thousand acres each, and that they met the requirements for settlement. The French claimants refused to accept these terms, and some appealed to the Lords of Trade in London. Only a few were successful in obtaining recognition of their claims. But the English who received military patents were reluctant to undertake improvement of their lands for fear that they would later be dispossessed. Settlement on these patents was thereby somewhat delayed, and land values depreciated (N.Y. Doc. Hist. I, 537-554; N.Y. Col. Doc., VIII, 115, 577).

Some of the Provincial officers obtained grants east of the Great Carrying Place in the Provincial and Artillery patents. The first contained twenty-six thousand acres for William Cockroft and twenty-five commissioned officers of the New York Infantry, and the other embraced twenty-four thousand acres for Joseph Walton and twenty-three officers of the New York Artillery forces (Patent Books, XIV, 19, 43).

Probably the first permanent settlement on Lake Champlain had been made in 1761, when Major Philip Skene, a Scotchman, with thirty families as tenants, located at the lower extremity of the lake. He had become acquainted with the

location while accompanying General Amherst on his expedition in 1755. After the war, he went to England, and obtained a royal order for twenty thousand acres. In 1765, with twenty-four associates, probably only nominal partners, he secured a patent for twenty-five thousand acres. Six years later, he obtained another patent for nine thousand acres, known as Skene's Little Patent. He built a stone mansion, one or two sawmills, worked some iron deposits, put a sloop on the lake, and constructed a road through the wilderness. For labor, he employed a number of slaves imported for that purpose from the West Indies (Colden Letter Books (in New York Historical Society Collections, LV), 313-317; Crockett, Walter, A History of Lake Champlain, 110; Palmer, Peter S., History of Lake Champlain, 22; Stone, William L., Washington County, 132; Patent Books, XVI, 59; Land Papers, XVII, 16, 26, XVIII, 103, 109, 147; Cal. of Land Papers, 324, 325, 326, 354, 358; Council Minutes, XXIII, 477, 450, 452, XXIX, 32, 66, 70; Cal. of Council Minutes, 410, 413, 510, 512.). The Royal Artillery patent granted in 1765 to Joseph Walton conflicted with part of Skene's grant, and the patentees were not willing to relinquish the overlapping three or four hundred acres, because Skene had not yet improved them.

In 1764, the Campbell and Argyle patents, east of the Hudson on the old Dellius tract, were granted to some Scotch Highlanders. These people had come to the province in the years 1738-40, under the leadership of Laughlin Campbell. In 1734, Governor Cosby, at the suggestion of George Clarke, Secretary of the province, offered one hundred thousand acres to the first one hundred Protestant families who came to New York. They were to be subject to no expense other than a moderate charge for surveying and the usual quit-rent. After reading a printed announcement of the proclamation, Campbell came to America to inspect the land which was located between the Hudson River and Lake George apparently on the old Dellius tract. Pleased with the prospect of founding a manor in America, he brought over eighty-three families of Scotch Highlanders, including four hundred and twenty-four persons. Some of them were transported at his own expense, and thereby bound themselves to him by indenture. Campbell asked for aid from the Assembly to maintain these people for a while but was refused.

Then Campbell went to other colonies to get land terms, but he did not succeed in finding any that were more reasonable than those offered to him in New York. According to Cadwallader Colden, he was offered nineteen thousand acres, but he refused and insisted upon having all the hundred thousand acres. Colden did not believe that he had the means or a sufficient number of settlers to take up the land even on the easy terms imposed. On the other hand, William Smith, the historian, considered the treatment of Campbell's party was scandalous. Cadwallader Colden criticized Smith's account, and upheld Clarke and the Assembly. Whether the Assembly was justified or not in refusing Campbell, at least no plan was presented for establishing the homeless Scotchmen elsewhere in the province, and most of them were not in a position at that time to take out patents by the regular procedure, which involved the Indian purchase price, fees, and quit-rents. They were left to find employment and homes in any way that they could. Probably most of them that remained in this country

Expansion in New York.

procured board and shelter by entering the service of others (Colden Letter Books, XIV, 283, 289, 293 et seq.; N.Y. Hist. Soc. Colls., I, 226-231; Smith, William, The History of the Late Province of New York from its Discovery to the Appointment of Governor Colden in 1762, in N.Y. Hist. Soc. Colls., XXIX).

Many years later, Lieutenant Donald Campbell, son of the deceased Laughlin Campbell, sent a memorial to the Council, in which he told the story of the unfortunate Highlanders, and asked for one hundred thousand acres on which he might settle one hundred and fifty families. He was refused this exorbitant grant, but he did receive ten thousand acres east of the Hudson River for himself, his brothers and sisters, and several others (Patent Books, ~~XXX~~ XII, 517; Colden Letter Books, LIV, 364; N.Y. Col. Docs., VIII, 629-631; Land Papers, XVI, 141, 142, 159; Cal. of Land Papers, 317, 328, 329; Council Minutes, XXIII, 420, 434, 445; Cal. of Council Minutes, 408, 409; Watson, Winslow C., Essex County, 301-316.).

Inspired by the Campbells' success, Alexander McNaughten, Duncan Reid, and about one hundred others of the original Campbell immigrants or their descendants petitioned for one thousand acres each. To recompense them in part for their sufferings, the Argyle patent of forty-seven thousand, four hundred and fifty acres, southeast of the Carrying Place, was granted to them in 1764. According to the patent, each of the petitioners was to receive between two and six hundred acres distributed by a board of trustees. The tract was incorporated as a township, named Argyle, and the patent provided that a supervisor, two assessors, two overseers of highways, two overseers of the poor, and six constables were to be elected annually by the inhabitants. The patent called for the customary quit-rent of two shillings sixpence for every one hundred acres and the usual reservations. Some of the grantees settled on these allotments the next year, after long years of waiting for homesteads (Patent Books, XIV, 3; Land Papers, XVI, 134, 167, XVII, 19; Cal. of Land Papers, 318, 321, 324; Council Minutes, XXIII, 430, 438, 448, 450; Cal. of Council Minutes, 409, 410.).

Another group of Scotch-Irish, consisting of some three hundred persons, came to the Lake region in 1764 with their pastor, Rev. Thomas Clark. Some went to South Carolina, but the majority tarried at Stillwater on the Hudson until arrangements ~~were made~~ for permanent settlements could be made. Finally the Scotch-Irish leader obtained twelve thousand acres in Washington County from Oliver de Lancey and Peter Du Bois, two colonial officials who shared the Turner patent with some New England settlers. For five years there was no charge, but after that there was an annual rent of one shilling an acre.

The Turner patent was obtained in 1764 by James Turner and twenty-four other, fictitious or real, inhabitants of Pelham, Massachusetts. James Turner and Joshua Conkey who had selected a tract three years before, accompanied by Hamilton McCollister, returned to build a cabin and clear the land of its gigantic oaks, elms, maple, and beech trees. They retained their winter residence in Massachusetts until 1763 when they brought their families to the

new farms. The New Englanders and Scotch-Irish disagreed about the name of the community. The former insisted upon calling it White Creek, and the latter New Perth, but after the Revolutionary War they decided upon Salem (Patent Books, XIV, 31; Ford, Henry J., Scotch Irish in America).

Probably the first church in Washington County was erected by Clark's colony. It was the typical frontier type, made of logs, notched at the corners with clay in the crevices, and with a black-ash bark roof. The seats for the worshippers were none too comfortable--split logs placed upon blocks. In the same year, these enterprising Highlanders built a schoolhouse for their community (Johnson, Washington County, 32-34, 91-92/).

Officers on Half Pay June 1806

James Campbell aged 55

On the other hand, the Government has been very successful in its efforts to bring about a more equitable distribution of income and wealth. This has been accomplished through a variety of measures, including the establishment of a progressive income tax system, the creation of social security programs, and the implementation of public works projects. These efforts have resulted in a more stable and prosperous economy, and have helped to reduce the social and economic inequalities that have long plagued the country.

Gentleman Duncan Campbell = Ann Lennox
of Duntoon d 1777 at Ft. Edm.

James = Elizabeth Alexander =
U.E. Clark U.E.
d. 11 Apr 1811
aged 82
(1729)
1727?

Archibald
1739

Catharine
1738
= Duncan
McArthur

6 daughters

U.E.
Archibald =
d 5 July 1851
aged 83 yrs
(1768)

Archibald
d. 10 Dec 1863
aged 59 yrs
(1804)

John = Jane Hayde
d. 6 Mar 1849 d. 18 Dec 1866 at 54 yrs
a 41
(b 1807-8)

↓
over driveway

Gibbs

Archibald = Matilda
Young

Phoebe
= John
Bogart

John = Melissa
Martin

Marks =

Rev L.G.O. - Walker = Margaret

↓
Mrs Cowan

Bogart =

Cyril

Beatrice

Marks

Anderson 19² 21.34.37.41
Adderson 27
Adams 39
Armstrong 39
Allen 44.45
Berry 23.48
Blake 3
Blair 6
Bristol 7.14.15.19.48
Booth 7.39
Brincom 9
Bicknell 15.16.19
Bell 16.78
Brown 21.46.49.75²
Bogart 21.37.42.45.83²
Bull 21.32.35.37.39.42
Buck 21
Bramley 27
Bordison 27
Bradshaw 34
Boyce 35
Bathune 39
Brouse 39
Buell 39
Burrill 39
Burmell 39
Burling 39.67
Burch 40
Burgess 42
Benson 49.52.53.54
Bower 50
Bedford 50
Bulger 50.56
Black 57
Barlow 67
Bruce 75
Bernard 79
Clapper 14.15.41
Clark 20.21.40.48.50.68.88
Chard 21
Cariff 34
Cameron 39
Casey 39.42.47²
Cook 39
Cotter 39
Cummings 41
Cowan 44.48.65.80.83
Cole 50
Conger 52.54
Corden 67
Chambers 69
Cox 72
Clench 78
Conell 79
Connor 79
Conkey 88
Dennee 16.97.98²
Davis 22.32.33.41.42.47.56.58A.62
Egan 36.54
Eaton 39.41

Edwards 39.51
Elli 40
Dawg 40
Dewey 40
Darling 42
Dewey 52
Davies 75²
Duncan 78
Decenbury 79
Day 94
Edgar 27.48.57.58A
Ego 22
Evans 27
Elsewith 36
Ellice 78
Faleph 24.34.41.43.44
Frankland 22
Finley 23
Faser 28.39.60
Fellowes 30.35.48
Fisher 36
Fairfield 39
Fletcher 56
Foman 75
Ford 75
Foresight 78
Felt 98
Grant 26.57.75²
Grass 28.50.57
Grange 34.58.61
German 38
Gamble 39
Griffin 72
Grooms 74
Eubson 75²
Godman 75²
Gardener 79
Grinnman 79
42.43.46.58.61.80
Huyck 8.16.17.21.26.30.34
Huffman 14.16.21.41.44
Hawn 21
Huffnail 22.32
Hicks 27
Hutchison 33
Ham 39.47
Hamilton 39
Hill 39
Hopkins 39
Howard 39
Hall 40
Horse 47
Remens 49
Haggard 50
Hunt 60
Hay 67.74

Johnson 21.65.83
Jones 25.39.51
Kimmerly 15
Kennedy 75
Kenny 95
Lans 7.10.58A
Sazier 14.39
Sedman 39
Lockhart 15.16
Lee 25
Lyons 26.30.35.48
Lamont 28
Leonard 40
Lasher 40
Lowe 50.57
Lampman 56
Logan 69
Lawson 75
McArthur 29
McDonald 39.72
McLean 39
MackHenry 42
McDonall 50
McCartney 55
McNeil 60.72.83
McCrea 60
McWann 65
McDougal 67.72.74
McIntosh 67
McElpin 79
McNaughten 88
McCollister 88
Miller 1.7.15.19.25.26.33.36
March 2 37.47.56.57.58
61.77.98
Mundock 16
Martin 16.21.32.33.37.39.45
More 34.40 48.80.83
96
Hurst 40
Madden 41
Malley 45.80
Munroe 50.79
Malcolm 72
Michaelson 75
Marshall 75
Mayhew 80
Murphy 80
Moxon 36
Nightingale 79
Odell 56
Obrine 22.23.30.34.36.48
50.53.56.57
ORT Dalton 14 62.79.
Pruyn 21.41
Penrock 23
Pearshall 25
Parsling 34
Parker 43
Pitt 43.2

Potter 52
Parks 50
Phyn 67
Price 75
Pierce 75
Pickering 79
Pemberton 79
Reed 1.59.88
Robinson 3
Robertson 14.48
Richard 16
Randall 23
Rutter 25
Radcliff 26.27.33.36.57.77
Rancien 33
Ridout 26.27.28.30.33.36.48.57.58.77
Roblin 34.50.51.52.53
Rigney 40
Robinson 43.56
Reid 47
Rogers 52
Ross 55
Smith 1.39.54
Starnberg 1
Stevens 3
Stickney 14
Standiff 15.16.19
Sager 15.16.19
Strangway 15.16
Sexton 24
Saunders 25
Steele 25
Small 27.28.48
Spooners 27
Steacy 35
Samson 36
Secord 39
Shaver 39
Sherwood 39
Spencer 39
Sharp 40
Simmons 41
Scanlon 51
Shorts 53.54
Smyth 60
Stuart 72
Shaw 72
Standish 75
Sewell 75
Snell 78
Scott 79²
Swords 79
Seeford 3
Thompson 20.34.51.54
Taylor 21.40.41
Trumpour 21.32.35.39.45
Javener 21.83
Jagarty 26
Tucker 34.37
Topping 34.42
Tobey 41
Tillman 78
Tuncliffe 79

Zimmerman 79
Turner 88

Valleau 15.16.19.20.21.23.24.25
26.36.39.40.42.48.54.56.62.77²

Vermilyea 15.16

Van Blaucom 62.4.40

Vandalstine 28.42.51.53

Valyear 40

Visger 78

Van Schaack 79

Waco 7.15.19.98

Wilson 16.75.79.82

Walker 15.43.80.83

West 19

Webster 24

Wood 24²

Woolworth 27

White 39

Wilkinson 39

Willson 39

Wey 47

Wessel 51

Wallace 59

Winterbottom 67.74

Wallon 75

Wilkinson 75

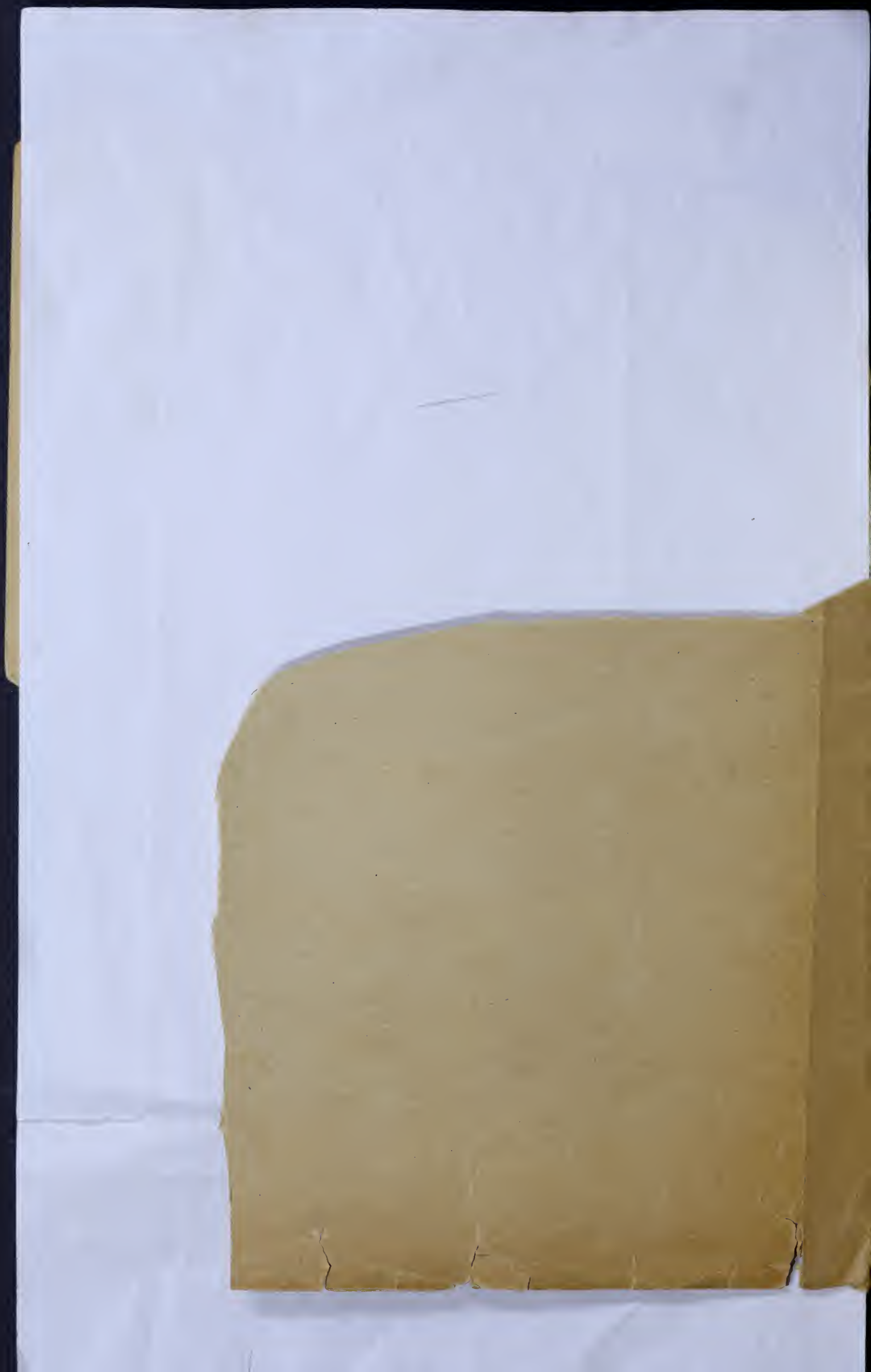
Wells 79

Ward 79

Walton 79

Westinghouse 79

Young 22.39.43.50.54.55.56.57.80.83



The Campbells of Adolphustown.

The Campbells of Adolphustown were members of the group of refugee Loyalists, under the leadership of Major Peter Van Alstine, who sailed into the harbor at Adolphustown on June 16, 1784, and refused to budge. The family included Alexander, his wife, a son Archibald Campbell and six daughters. Their names appear in the Muster Roll of the Township which was completed 5 October, 1784, as:

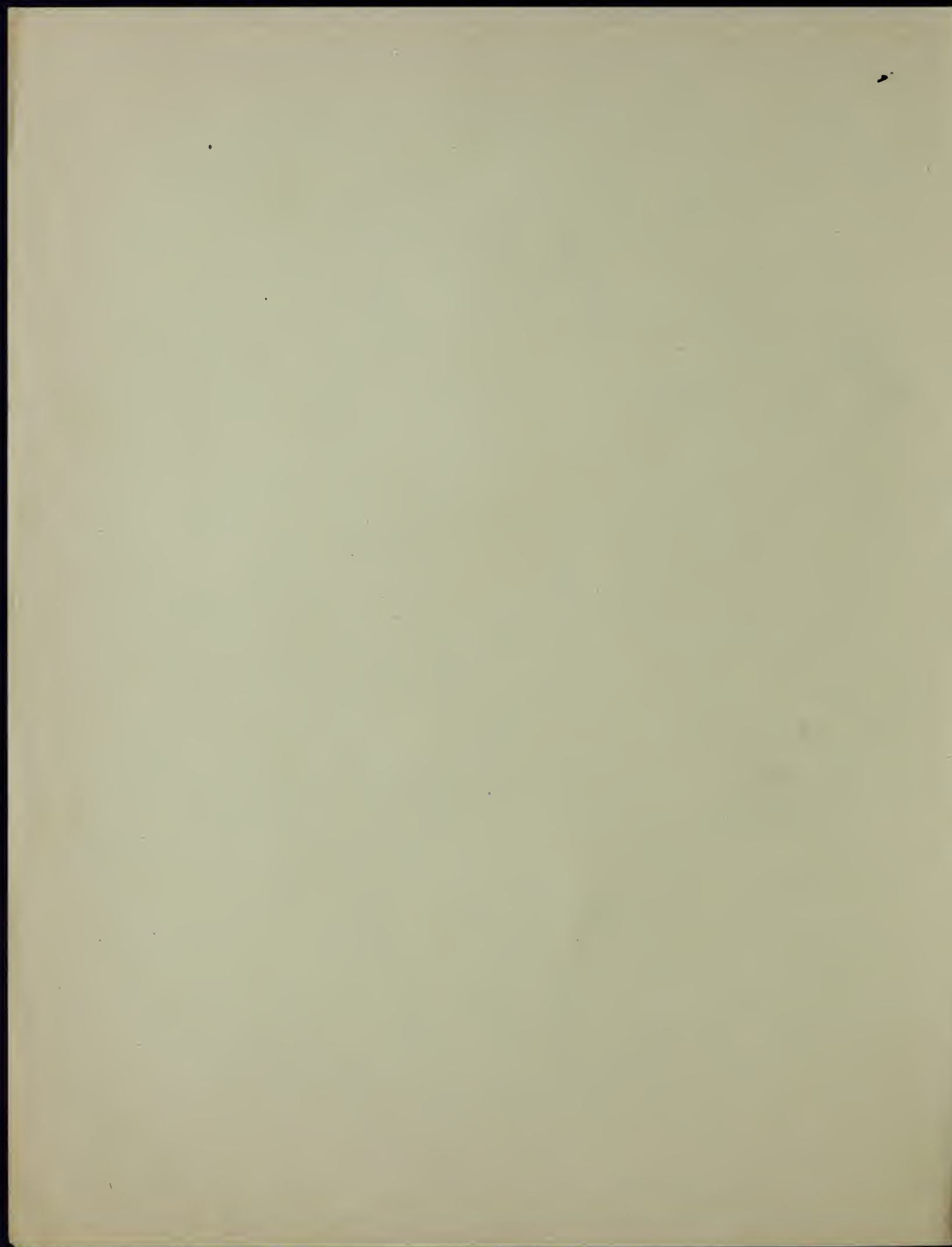
Alexander Campbell, man and wife, 4 daughters over 10 years of age and two daughters under ten.

Archibald Campbell, single

To this is added the comment that "Archibald and two daughters were in Montreal and were expected back this fall."

Over the years since that time, amateur genealogists have attempted to trace the ancestry of this family. Most of them have been confused and sidetracked by the fact that Campbell is a ^{common} Scottish name. ~~Also that~~ ^{moreover,} given names ^{in common use in Scottish families were} ~~are~~ ^{are} limited in number. Thus, there ^{may be} several named Alexander who are known to have entered Canada during the American Revolution. As might be expected, and likely condoned, many ^{searchers} chose the most prominent Alexander as the ancestor for whom they searched. Unfortunately, ^{in several cases} he was the wrong one.

The most prominent Alexander Campbell was, as is recorded in his Loyalist Claim, born in Scotland, and who came to America in 1756 as an officer in the 42nd Regiment, the famous Black Watch. When peace came he elected to settle in America. Thus, in 1762 he settled in Schenectady. By 1775, he was living in Niagara. Schenectady where, in addition to establishing a store, he was appointed a justice of the Peace which entitled him to be ^{James} Esquire. A year later, because of his refusal to adopt a rebel attitude, ^{he} was taken prisoner and sent by river to Cornwall where he was ^{held}.



The following narrative of events and family incidents was gleaned principally from my grandfather, Nathaniel Osborne, who became totally blind at the age of seventy-seven years,--from Sergt. John Lowe, his comrade during the war of 1812, who also became totally blind in his closing years, both of whom it became my duty when a boy to lead around in their visiting expeditions among old friends and neighbours,--from the late Rev. Dr. George Young of the Manitoba Methodist Conference, who was my first cousin, and from my own revered mother.

The writer was born September 10th, 1835, on what is known as "Highland" on the borders of the Bay of Quinte, Prince Edward County. The district got its name on account of the number of hickory trees which grew in that region. In the early days many families were known to gather a store of from three to five bushels of hickory nuts for the winter season.

The Campbells of Adolphustown.

They named me after Lieut. Alexander Campbell of the 42nd Regiment (Black Watch), who was born at Inverary Castle, Scotland, and who emigrated with his family to the United States in 1756 and settled at Schenectady, N.Y.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he became a pronounced Royalist and after having his property confiscated and being imprisoned he was driven from the United States, reaching Montreal with his family, with all his belongings in a wagon, and settling at Beauport. (See Ontario Archives Second Report). In 1784 he came to Adolphustown with Capt. Grass's contingent, where he settled on lands granted to Royalists by the British Government. His family consisted of one son and seven daughters. His son, Archibald, was also of the age requisite to draw lands, settled on Lot 19, Con. 5, and served as Township Clerk during 1795-6-7 and 8 inclusive. His son, Archibald, 2nd, was prominent in municipal matters for many years. Another son, Alexander, was appointed second postmaster of Napanee, held that office and was a prominent merchant in Napanee for many years. He built the "Campbell House," also "Lorne Castle," a palatial private residence on the banks of the Napanee River, a short distance below the town. Gibbs Campbell, a grandson of Archibald, Sr., went to Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard some years ago, engaged in the whale fisheries and became wealthy. Archibald Campbell, Sr., died in 1849. At his funeral, which I attended, service was conducted by the Rev. John Black, an aged and eccentric but pious and highly respected old Methodist minister, known as "Uncle Johnny Black." He delivered his discourse standing in the doorway of the old mansion, while the groups of sorrowing friends and neighbours occupied the lawn in front.

Of the seven daughters of Alexander Campbell, Mary, the eldest, married the Hon. Thomas Ridout, who was Surveyor-General of Canada for many years. He had been a captive in the Shawnee Indian tribe of Ohio for several months. His son, Thos. G. Ridout, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary-General during the war of 1812 and later became cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, holding this office for many years. Another son was George Ridout. Capt. J.G. Ridout, William and Donald are descendants. The late Lady Edgar, author of "Ten Years of Upper Canada in Peace and War," "Life of General Brock" (Makers of Canada Series), and "A Colonial Governor in Maryland" (Horatio Sharpe, 1753-1773) was a daughter of Com.-Gen. Thos. G. Ridout.

Annie married Wm. Radenhurst, Deputy Surveyor-General. His son, Lieut. Tom Radenhurst, was prominent in the war of 1812 and took part in the capture of the U.S. gunboats Scorpion and Tigress near St. Joseph's Island, Lake Huron. The late G.A. Radenhurst, Police Magistrate of Barrie, was a descendant.

Catharine married Capt. Grant, who was active in the war of 1812, but later retired to Scotland. Their sons were prominent lawyers in the pioneer days of Toronto. Miss Annie Grant, the last descendant of the family, died in that city a few years ago.

Jeanette became the bride of Elisha Miller, a staunch Royalist of the Capt. Grass contingent, who settled on Col. Young's allotment at East Lake, Prince Edward County. One of their sons was Rev. Gilbert Miller, who became missionary to the Indians at Coldwater and Couchiching in 1832. A grandson, Rev. J.W. Miller, became President of the Michigan Conference of the M.E. Church. Elisha attained the venerable age of ninety-six years.



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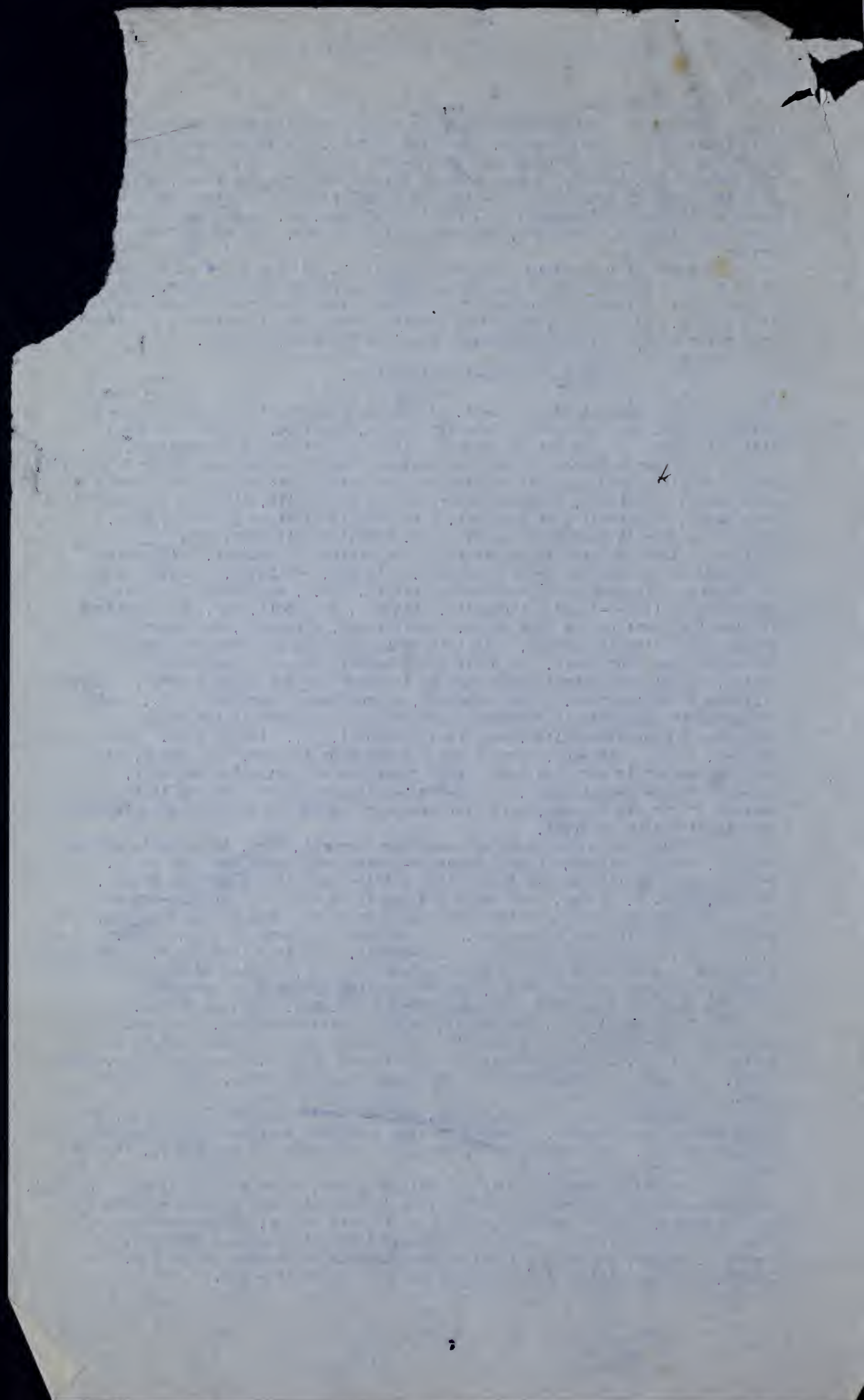
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Sarah (my grandmother) became the wife of Sergt.-Major Nathaniel Osborne, who was Master of Transportation during the relief expedition from Kingston to Mackinaw under command of Capt. Andrew Bulger during the war of 1812. One of his sons was Rev. John C. Osborne who, as a Methodist minister, rode the circuits of the wilderness in early days. Rev. H.S. Osborne of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto, is a grandson.

Elizabeth became the wife of Col. Hildebrand Valteau, a staunch Royalist and active veteran of the war of 1812. He achieved local fame by his activity in the Department of the Militia and in promoting the annual meetings at the training grounds at Grassy Point on His Majesty's birthday every fourth of June.

Fanny married Henry Davis, also of the Adolphustown Royalists, who fought in the war of 1812 as sergeant in the 29th Regiment, the members of whose large family became active and prominent in the municipal affairs of the township, holding the highest offices. Mr. Allan R. Davis of Toronto, a writer, and author of the "Old Loyalist," is a descendant of the family.

Thus far I have used the term "Royalist," as the title "United Empire Loyalist" (U.E.L.) was not conferred until a meeting of the Legislative Council held under Lord Dorchester in 1789.

The Youngs of Prince Edward County.

My mother's name was Gloranna Young, second daughter of Lieut. Henry Young, who served as Ensign in Sir John Johnson's regiment during the Revolutionary war. On his retirement at the close of the war he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Militia. A patriotic Canadian and U.E. Loyalist, he was again called to arms on the outbreak of the war of 1812, and as lieutenant raised a company in Prince Edward County, with which he proceeded to Kingston, but he was soon stricken with disease and died in the Military Hospital there in December of the same year. According to the Report of the Canadian Archives for 1905, Lieut. Henry Young of the Provincial Corps was granted two thousand acres of land for services, and as a U.E. Loyalist, but never received any.

Of the ancestry of the Youngs, Guy Henry Young, the Lieutenant's grandfather, who was born in Wellington, Nottinghamshire, Eng., and after emigrating to Long Island, N.Y., married a Scottish girl named Robinson, and two sons, George and Henry, were born. Two more sons, William and John, and two daughters, were born at Husack, N.Y., and here he spent the residue of his days, dying at the venerable age of ninety-three. Of his family, John died in infancy. William learned surveying, became a civil engineer and was one of a staff who surveyed the islands of Lake Ontario and made the first surveys of the Erie Canal. He became Gen. Wm.C. Young and died in New York City at the ripe age of ninety-four, about the year 1780. One daughter married Lampman, a relative of our Canadian poet. Another daughter Gloranna, married Jonathan Odell, the founder of Odelltown, Que., which obtained some notoriety in the war of 1812.

Henry, the second son, who was born March 10th, 1757, joined the British Army and served during the French and Indian wars. He received his discharge in 1761 and, returning to Husack, married Miss Mary Fletcher, a lady of Spanish extraction. Her father was a slave holder, carrying on extensive farming operations on the Patroon lands of the Vanrenselaer Estate. The mansion house of this estate, which was once the headquarters of Gen. Abercrombie, where tradition says "Yankee Doodle" was composed in derision of the rebel army, is still standing opposite Albany, N.Y. By this union with Miss Fletcher, Henry had two sons, Daniel and Henry, and of his four daughters, Sarah married John Millar. When the Revolutionary war broke out, Henry again joined the British forces. His last commission was dated November 16th, 1781. During the war he was wounded but once, slightly, in the lower side of his right hand. In the meantime his home at Husack had been raided by the rebels and stripped of everything, even the old Bible with the family record was carried away, and his eldest son, Daniel, lived with his grandfather Fletcher.

Young Daniel, when in his teens, determined to run away and find his father. He entrusted the secret to one of the Negroes, an old body servant of his grandmother's, and when a contingent of British scouts was near, the old darkey secretly provided him with a kit of supplies. He joined the scouts, and after suffering hardships from want of food and the menace of roving Indian bands, reached his father at Oswego. He enlisted with the British forces at once, learned military engineering and became Major Daniel Young. The remainder of the family continued to reside near their former home until the close of the war, when with the first contingent to leave New York they journeyed to St. John, New Brunswick.

In 1780, Col. Henry Young was sent to Carleton Island with Major Ross to make some surveys and to build a fort. The party made preparations for erecting a fortification, the lines of which, it is said, are still plainly visible. Landing at a small inlet north of Cedar Island, Col. Henry Young was the first of the company to go on shore, and the fort was duly built in 1783 at Kingston, whither the British post at Carleton Island was soon moved.

Lieut. Henry, his second son, fought in several engagements in the revolutionary war, and on his retirement was promoted Major in the Militia. He helped build the first log cabin and accompanied his father in breaking the way for settlement in Prince Edward County.

As soon as Col. Young received the grant of land, he invited a brother officer, Lieut. McCartney, to accompany him and his son, Daniel. They set out and coasted up the Bay of Quinte to where Picton now stands. They landed at the foot of the hill on which Mt. Olivet cemetery is now situated. Here they left their canoe, and, packing their supplies, followed the Indian trail through what is now beautiful Glenwood Cemetery till they reached the summit of the escarpment at a point where Lake on the Mountain, Bay of Quinte and East Lake come into view. They continued westward across the forests of Hallowell and Athol townships and reached the head of East Lake at the "Indian Landing." Here they turned southward and followed the southern shore of East Lake, emerging at its outlet into Lake Ontario, amid sand dunes and groves of beautiful cedar, spruce and balsam. The two adventurers removed their shoes and stockings and waded across the outlet, then followed the beach to the north corner of West Point Cove, where they built a hut of cedar boughs and in this shelter spent the night. Next morning, steering toward the north-west, they reached the sand dunes of West Point and following West Lake Beach, crossing the outlet, reaching the present site of Wellington, where they again built a hut of cedar boughs, kindled their camp fire and spent the second night. Next morning they journeyed eastward along the north shore of West Lake, and at the point where that lake nears the present site of Bloomfield, the explorers turned south toward East Lake, and regained the outward trail of the previous days, which led them back to where they had left their canoe. Finding the forests of Prince Edward County abounding with deer and other game and the lakes affording a plentiful supply of fish, the tall native woods and the dense forest indicating fertility of the soil, Col. Young chose a tract of land on the north side of East Lake for his future home, some five or six miles from the present site of the town of Picton. Having chosen the site, he now returned to Cataract for supplies, and immediately sent to St. John for his second son, Henry, who made his way to Kingston. In September, Col. Young procured a large boat, loaded it with needed supplies, and with his two sons, Daniel and Henry, paddled up the Bay, landing at the same place as on the previous trip. They cadged their supplies over the "Carrying Place" to the Indian Landing at the head of East Lake. Here they built a large canoe and with their supplies voyaged along the north shore of the lake for about four miles, landing at "Young's Homestead," now in possession of Mr. Malcolm Parks. Here they began a clearing and erected their first log cabin. This being completed, Col. Young, leaving his two sons, Daniel and Henry, to the mercies of a Canadian winter in the forest, and to proceed with needed improvements, returned to Cataract and joined his family at St. John during the winter. The following spring Col. Young and the family journeyed from St. John to Cataract. Leaving his four daughters at Fredericksburgh, he came on to Prince Edward County and to his intense joy found his two sons alive and well.

The summer was spent in clearing the land and making further improvements, and in October of 1784, he brought his daughters and established his family in their forest home. It will thus be seen that Col. Henry Young was the first white man who came to Prince Edward County and built the first house in the county. He and his descendants have played a large part in shaping the destiny and promoting the development of the County. It is interesting to note that the remains of these veterans are reposing on the pioneer trails which they followed when seeking homes one hundred and forty years ago; namely, at the foot of beautiful Glenwood cemetery in Picton repose the remains of Lieut. Henry Young, who died in 1812, in the family plot beneath a monument of appropriate design and suitably inscribed; while the remains of Col. Henry Young, who died in 1820, and those of Major Daniel Young, who died in 1850, rest side by side in the cemetery at Cherry Valley, not far from the site where they erected the rude log cabin of pioneer days. The original homestead of Col. Henry Young is still retained by direct descendants of Col. Young's family, being at present in possession of Mr. Malcolm Parks, lineal descendant of the sixth generation.

Major Daniel Young, Col. Henry's eldest son, married Dorcas Conger, daughter of the U.E.L. pioneer who built Conger's mill, near Picton. Of this union were born nine children. He settled at East Lake, near the old homestead, and died in 1850, aged 85 years.

Lieut. Henry Young, my maternal grandfather, who was in Sir John Johnson's regiment in the revolutionary war, was born at Husack, N.Y. After settlement in Prince Edward County, he married Nancy Dyer, daughter of Squire William Dyer, a pronounced U.E. Loyalist, whose property had been confiscated, his dwelling, barns and cattle burned, and his family banished from the United States. It was commonly reported that the rebels were in the habit of probing among the ashes and refuse of his burned buildings, remarking "here are the bones of old Bill Dyer", under the mistaken belief that he also had been consumed. But he had eluded them, and afterwards settled at East Lake. Lieut. Henry Young later inherited the homestead of his father at East Lake. Here a family of four sons, viz.: George, the father of the late Dr. George Young, Richard, William and Capt. John, and his two daughters, Mary and Gloranna, were born to him. He was again called to the service of his country in the war of 1812, but was cut off prematurely by illness in the Kingston Military Hospital.

When Edward, Duke of Kent, visited Upper Canada in 1792, and went as far as Niagara on this visit, in August, he made a call at Smith's Bay and met Col. Hildebrand Vallean, Lieut. Henry Young, and the other leading men of the settlement. This county had been named after him in Governor Simcoe's proclamation of July 16 in that year, dividing Upper Canada into counties.

The Osbornes of Sophiasburgh

The Osbornes were of English extraction. The first of the name to migrate to America, and the founder of the New England branch of the family, was Richard Osborne, of London, who came with the Pilgrim Fathers and settled at Windsor, Connecticut, where the name is still perpetuated. Branches of this family migrated to Ridgefield, Bergen County, New Jersey, where Jacobus Osborne, my great-grandfather, and four of his sons, Nathaniel, Richard, William, and Nehemiah, were born. Mrs. Maudie Benson, the Canadian writer, has in her possession a pewter platter which was given to her by Jerome Osborne, of Osborne Hill, Herkimer County, N.Y. He claimed it was brought from London by this Richard Osborne, and from Connecticut by Rev. Amos Osborne, his grandfather, when this branch struck out into the New York wilderness.

In course of time, Jacobus Osborne and family migrated to Fulton County, New York, where another son, Jacobus, and two daughters, Abigail and Mary, were born. In common with other Loyalists, the family resolved to avail themselves of the British offer of lands and seek new homes in the Canadian wilderness. In 1785 they procured a Schenectady boat on which they loaded household goods and supplies, and from Johnstown voyaged up the Mohawk river, then up one of the smaller tributaries and portaged ten miles to the head waters of the Oswego River. My grandfather often told me that in going up these rapids the boat got out of their control when they were almost at the top, and slipping back, went all the way to the bottom of the rapids, and they had to do their work over again, although they were very tired. Then they passed down the Oswego River into Lake Ontario, then following the shore, reached Kingston; thence up the Bay of Quinte, rounding Thompson's Point to the eastward and landing on the north shore of the Long Reach in the township of Sophiasburgh. Here they camped for the first, and subsequent, nights under the shelter of a maple until their first cabin was built. I knew the spot well, my grandfather having frequently pointed out the landing-place--a rare bit of smooth, gravelly beach, and the maple under whose grateful shade I had often gambolled in my boyhood days. The location was an ideal one, attractive and wisely chosen. The escarpment of hills fronting the highlands of Sophiasburgh and skirting the north shore of the Long Reach, clothed from top to base in a forest of oaks and maples, sweeps back in a curve, enclosing a small but level plain, a miniature table land, studded here and there with groups of maples, sloping gently to the water's edge, the scene presented to the weary voyageurs a haven of refuge. Such was their introduction to the wilds of Canada, the scene of their future pioneer struggles, and here they pitched their tents. Having pre-empted a block of 400 acres in the first concession of Sophiasburgh, Lots 37, 38, 39 and 40, including that on which they had encamped, they built their temporary long cabin and began the task of hewing out a home.

Jacob Shorts, a pioneer neighbour who accompanied the Osborne family in their migration from Fulton County, N.Y., shared with them the hospitality of the sheltering maples on their first night in Canada. He left next morning

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taking with him his axe and blanket, and tramping westward, pre-empted 400 acres for himself and brother, John, who came later, locating next to No. 37, which Nathaniel Osborne, my grandfather, had chosen as his allotment. Jacob Shorts lived to the venerable age of ninety-six years, and became one of the most influential and prosperous farmers in Prince Edward County. He was elected one of the first councillors on the institution of District Councils in 1842. He married Sarah Cronk and from this union sprang a family of thirteen children, two sons and eleven daughters, the eldest and youngest being sons. John, his brother, died in the prime of manhood. He was killed by the roof of an outbuilding falling on him. The roof was covered with straw and had become sodden with rains.

As already stated, Jambus Osborne had five sons, Nathaniel, Richard, William, Nehemiah and Jacobus, and two daughters, Abigail and Mary. Abigail married Jacob Benson. Mary married his brother, William Benson. Both settled at the well-known Benson's Hill. Nathaniel, eldest son of the pioneer, was born in Ridgefield, New Jersey, in 1763, and settled on Lot 37, Sophiasburgh. He married Sarah Campbell, daughter of Lieut. Alexander Campbell. Of this union, four sons, James C., Richard, Thomas C., and John C., were born, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah Margaret, Jane and Fanny. He built the first log cabin on the shore of the Long Reach, where his children were born, and which became a sort of military post, stopping-place and headquarters for officers during the war of 1812. He served as Sergeant-Major in the war and had charge of transportation.

Richard, second son of the pioneer, was born in New Jersey and settled on Lot No. 36, Sophiasburgh. Later he moved to Pleasant Bay, a short distance west of Wellington. He served in the war of 1812, and his house at Pleasant Bay also became headquarters and rendezvous for officers during the war. For services rendered during the war he was granted 200 acres in the fourth concession of Ameliasburgh, to which he removed later, where he was killed by a vicious bull in 1852, in his eighty-fourth year.

William, third son of the pioneer, also born in New Jersey, settled on Lot 39, first concession of Sophiasburgh, near his father and brothers, but later moved to Tyendinaga, where he left a long list of descendants.

Nehemiah, the fourth son of the pioneer, was also born in New Jersey, and settled in the second concession near Fish Lake. He was totally blind for many years previous to his death.

The pioneer, Jacobus Osborne, reached the age of eighty-one when death summoned him. In a remote, secluded corner overlooking a tiny cove near the original landing-place, Jacobus Osborne and his wife were buried, and their remains still repose side by side in a nameless grave, well-nigh forgotten. The resting place of these hardy toilers and wrestlers with the stern wilderness differs not from that of hundreds of others of Canada's U.E. Loyalist pioneers, whose remains scattered here and there in the beloved land of their adoption, rest in nameless sepulchres, marked by no tablet, honoured by no cenotaph raised to their memory, consecrated only by weary years of deprivation and toil, while singing birds and meaning winds and lapping waves alone unite to chant their lonely requiem.

Sophiasburgh and The Roblin Families

Sophiasburgh, long known as the Sixth Town, commemorates the name of Sophia, twelfth child and daughter of King George III. This township was settled by many U.E. Loyalists who came in response to Governor Simcoe's proclamation of February 7, 1792, but large numbers of U.E. Loyalists, who had come with Major VanAlstine's party to Adolphustown, later made their homes in Sophiasburgh. Grants of 200 acres of land were given to all who had borne arms in the British cause. It is said that many families on landing placed guns in the hands of their children in order to qualify for receiving grants. In this way extensive land grants were made in Sophiasburgh to Loyalists, who had located in Adolphustown, but which were never claimed, and rich holdings were often sold for a mere trifle, as Sophiasburgh was considered at that time to be a backwoods region.

The Roblin family came from New Jersey. Two brothers, John and Stephen, bore arms in the British cause, and John received a wound in his knee which crippled him for life. Both brothers and their families, Owen Roblin, Sr., and Jr., were with Major VanAlstine's party when they landed in Adolphustown, the 16th of June, 1784. John died soon after from the wound in his knee. His widow and family moved to Sophiasburgh in 1817, where she purchased 100 acres which included "Princess Sophia's Ravine," and a prospective mill site for \$35.

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and built her own log house, paying for the whole in weaving, which must have been a severe task, more particularly on one of these old-time primitive hand looms. Mrs. Maude Benson, the Canadian writer, designates her, "Grand Old Pioneer Mother." "Princess Sophia's Ravine" is a historic gorge in Sophiasburgh on the Long Reach, about eight miles east of Picton, commonly known as Roblin's Mills, but so named in distinction to another Roblin's Mills in Ameliasburgh, built later by Owen Roblin, of the same family. Following closely on Widow Roblin's advent to "Princess Sophia's Ravine," Jesse Potter, another New Jersey U.E. Loyalist, came to Sophiasburgh, settling on the lot next to the Widow Roblin's west of the Ravine. Meantime, settlement increasing, the nearest mills being at Napanee and Congers, viz., at the two ends of the Long Reach, the demand for bread stuffs became very urgent. In 1817 the enterprising Widow Roblin built a small grist mill located about half way down the Ravine, an unpretentious log structure, with one run of stones. For a number of years the mill was patronized to its capacity, and filled a great want in the neighbourhood. The old mill was used latterly as a cooper's shop, and was still standing in 1843, but finally disappeared, and even the situation had been forgotten. Later, when the site was pointed out by myself, the only person living who could confirm the location was the late Jas. P. Roblin (father of Sir Redmond P. Roblin), who died at the venerable age of ninety-two. On the death of Widow Roblin, she left this valuable property and desirable situation to her son, Philip Roblin, Sr., who inherited much of his mother's energy. After her death, Philip discarded the old log house and built a handsome frame residence. He also built the second grist mill, a more pretentious frame structure, with two run of stones, and adequate equipment, a few yards further down stream than the old log mill. This was the beginning of a rapidly increasing patronage which continued until Philip, Sr., died, leaving five sons, Philip Jr., Owen, Jr., Levi, John P., and Caleb, and three daughters, Phoebe, who married Mr. Rogers and settled in Whitby, Mary, who married Wm. Port, who died soon after, and Keziah, who married Squire George Drury in Sophiasburgh. Philip Jr., inherited the homestead and estate; John P. was elected M.P.P., and for years held a prominent position in the Upper Canada Legislature; Caleb was drowned while crossing the ice from Marshfront to the Indian Reserve; Owen Roblin, Jr., built the mill in Ameliasburgh, long known as Seventh Town.

The power dam of the mills at "Princess Sophia's Ravine" was located entirely on the adjoining farm of Jesse Potter, the western corner of the dam approaching within four feet of Mr. Potter's barn and flooding a large area of his reserve woodlands. In consequence there were bitter contentions and annual lawsuits between Mr. Potter and Philip Roblin, Sr., which continued many years, but which proved futile, and Mr. Roblin succeeded in maintaining his mill privileges. Finally these rivalries ceased, when Philip Roblin, Sr., passed away at a ripe old age, and a large concourse of friends and neighbours saw his remains carried from the old red mansion to the little cemetery on the hillside, of which event I have a recollection as a witness. Jesse Potter soon followed, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, which event also I remember. Standing beside the coffin, I was just tall enough to see his stern and pallid features over the edge of the coffin.

The former rivals are now quietly reposing side by side, each in his narrow bed, which was once his own property, not by design, but because the little cemetery is just on the line between the two farms, at the foot of the Ravine, near the Bay.

On the decease of Philip Roblin, Sr., Philip, Jr., his son, who died in 1899, inherited the estate and succeeded to the business. Soon after his father's death he built the third grist mill at the head of the Ravine, near the bridge where the road crosses,--a fine, three storey modern structure, with over-shot water wheel, seventeen feet in diameter, with three run of stones. He also erected a large storehouse just across the road, which was ultimately connected with the mill by an overhead gangway. He likewise added a complete saw mill equipment to the lower mill, operated by both steam and water power, and in various ways enlarged and increased it till the milling business here expanded to one of the most extensive in Canada. Large consignments of flour were for many years shipped regularly from these mills to foreign lands, until Roblin's Mills became for a time a leading commercial centre in the country, and a considerable lake depot, with storehouses, shops and docks for convenience of shipping.

Levi Roblin, one of the brothers previously mentioned, built a saw mill at the foot of the Ravine near the Bay, and likewise a private residence. The former was equipped with an old-fashioned upright saw, worked by a water wheel and crank, and which for many years did the principal share of custom sawing, and was the only saw mill in an extensive region. Its persistent measured

beats were an object of interest to youthful eyes that watched its movements by the hour.

The only approach to the little cemetery from the east was under the flume of the saw mill, then over the brook and up the hillside. On numerous occasions it has been my melancholy privilege to witness funeral processions bearing their precious burden with trembling footsteps, carefully choose boulders in crossing the stream, and then make their way up the hillside to the cemetery. Originally a private burial plot, the first to occupy a place in this primitive hillside cemetery was Widow Roblin, with her sons, grandsons and numerous family relatives, each grave marked by a suitable monument. In time, however, it became a general burial place for the neighbourhood, and many of the early inhabitants in a widely extended area found a final resting-place in this sequestered and romantic abode of the dead.

I visited the familiar scene in 1914, and to my amazement the Ravine had become literally a desert. Where once stood three grist mills, two saw mills, two private residences, a merchant's shop, an extensive storehouse and dock, all have been dismantled and not a vestige remains. The fine mill at the head of the Ravine has entirely disappeared,--not even a stone of the foundation remains; in fact none of the locations can be discerned except by those familiar with the former site. The dam is obliterated, and the ground devoted to grain crops. Where once were witnessed scenes of industry and commercial prosperity, nothing remains to awaken the memory but "beetling cliffs, a hillside cemetery and a purling brook." One is forcibly reminded of Macaulay's New Zealander, seated on a broken arch of London Bridge, surveying the ruins of a city.

Bay of Quinte Ferries

At the extreme southwesterly point of Adolphustown, the Bay of Quinte is quite narrow, and from the point across to the Stone Mills, built by Major VanAlstine in Marysburgh, and the Lake on the Mountain, just above the mills, a ferry has been maintained from the earliest times, or since the mills were built. Below the point, toward Glen Island and Kingston, the Bay is known as the Adolphustown Reach. From Picton eastward along the Sophiasburgh shore, extending beyond Green Point toward Deseronto,--a stretch of about twenty miles, the Bay gets the name of the Long Reach.

Likewise, between Thompson's Point and Nicholas Wessel's farm on the Sophiasburgh shore, in the early years, a ferry was maintained for some time called Wessel's Ferry. The roadway up the long steep hill from the landing terminated in a spacious lawn, about an acre in extent, on which at one time stood a handsome frame church, painted white, capable of holding about four hundred people, and known as Wessel's Church, of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Among certain money grants to Sophiasburgh in 1820, it is on record that a grant of \$100 was appropriated toward opening a road from Wessel's Ferry through to Demorestville Mills. A quarterly communion service held in 1844, attended by an unusually large congregation, when the Rev. George Jones preached a sermon from that well-known text in which Job's wife offers her husband a peculiar, if not sarcastic, word of consolation, was about the last gathering held in the historic Wessel's Church, which has since been dismantled and torn down, leaving neither stick nor stone, and not even a trace of the foundation. It is just a grassy plain flanked by a beautiful grove; nought else remains to show that a sacred edifice had once stood on the deserted plain.

About a mile farther east on the same shore in Scanlon's Ferry, for years maintained to cross at the junction of Hay Bay and the Long Reach. At the landing was a commodious warehouse, while the roadway up the steep bank terminated in Scanlon's general store on the brow of the hill, where a considerable country trade was transacted in the early days. The erection of the warehouse at the landing, the foundations of which extended partly over the water, furnished a drama of considerable interest to the community for a long period afterward. I often heard my father and my grandfather describe the incident. They were present at the "raising", with a large concourse of men, and among them was a character known as "Devil" Tom Dorland. He was not really a bad man, but had a reputation for doing eccentric and risky tricks. When the men had raised the outer heavy plate to its position on the main posts, it was found to be wrong end on, and had to be turned. The plate was balanced on the centre post preparatory to being swung, when "Devil" Tom insisted on getting astride one end of the big plate, and in that perilous position, sixty feet above the water, he swung around with the plate to the consternation of the crowd. The ware-

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house has long been dismantled, and every vestige of it has vanished. Not a stone of the foundation remains to show its former site. Portions of the masonry which formed the artificial roadway up the steep bank have become disintegrated, and are rapidly crumbling away and sliding down the embankment.

Another ferry, half a mile farther east, was Hazzard's Ferry, maintained intermittently across the Long Reach to the Hay Bay shore. Here also was Hazzard's sawmill, worked by a somewhat puny water power.

One and a half miles still farther east is "Princess Sophia's Ravine", or Roblin's Ferry, crossing the Long Reach to Casey's Point, and maintained since 1817.

Two miles farther east, on Lot No. 43, is Clark's Ferry, or Clark's Crossing originally known as "Job Bower's Ferry and Potashery Works," maintained since 1785. It was called Clark's Ferry after a family of that name, living on the Adolphustown side. It was long known as Bedford's Ferry, from a man who kept a store on the Sophiasburgh side. Bedford moved to Belleville, and was succeeded by Munroe, when for some time it was called Munroe's Ferry. Of late years it has been known as Cole's Ferry.

Military Activities of the Earliest Years.

In memory of the military projects of Kingston in its early days, on this occasion of the city's 250th anniversary, I recall my numerous military ancestors by way of contrast with public affairs of the present day, and their frequent and intimate connection with those projects.--two great grandfathers, Col. Henry Young, who built Fort Henry, and Lieut. Alexander Campbell, who came with Capt. Grass' first contingent of settlers; one great-uncle, Major Daniel Young, military engineer, 1780-85; and two grandfathers, Lieut. Henry Young, who died in Kingston military hospital, December, 1812, and Sergeant Major Nathaniel Osborne, who was master of transportation in the Kingston-Mackinaw relief expedition, 1814.

Sergeant Major Nathaniel Osborne, my grandfather, and Sergeant John Love told me of many incidents in the war times of 1812-14. While serving with his company, and doing garrison duty awaiting orders, Sergeant Major Osborne was an actor in an amusing but pathetic incident, illustrative of war-time privations, which soldiers are often compelled to undergo. Sergeant Love said that on one occasion the garrison grew short of provisions, supplies having failed, through some mishap, to come to hand. In this extremity, the garrison officer one morning sent out Sergeant Love with a squad to forage for something to eat. They went up among the cedars which at that time covered the site of Frontenac Park of the present day, used even then as a military cemetery, and found the skeleton of a horse.--nothing left but the bones. Securing the head, they took it down to the barracks, put it into the big cauldron and made a good pot of soup, which everyone relished, as they had been on short rations. It was a fortunate relief; Sergeant Love remarked that it was "the sweetest morsel he had ever tasted," and my grandfather confirmed the story.

The expedition for the relief of Mackinaw left Kingston, after due preparation, in the latter part of March, 1814. It consisted of a contingent of one hundred and sixty picked men, with twenty artillerymen and twenty men of the Royal Navy, all under the command of Lieut.-Col. Robert McDouall, with Capt. Andrew Bulger in subordinate command. They proceeded by the Danforth Road, through Ernesttown, Bath, Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown, halting for three nights in the latter settlement, where the soldiers found quarters in the old Quaker meeting-house, a building that has disappeared. Here was the home of Lieut. Alexander Campbell, grandfather of the commissary, Thomas G. Ridout, whose mother was Mary Campbell. From Adolphustown the contingent crossed the Bay of Quinte at Job Bower's Ferry, known later as Clark's Crossing, climbed the long hill of the Sophiasburgh escarpment, and halted for the night at the home of the transportation master, Sergeant-Major Nathaniel Osborne, a pioneer log house of eighteen by twenty-one feet, on Lot No. 37. The heavy chest of gold coins and other valuables was placed in the middle of the floor, in front of the open fireplace, and the soldiers stretched about on the floor to sleep, the commissary, whose uncle owned the house, occupying the only bed in the room, while the family climbed a rude ladder to the left and slept on straw. Often I have heard my grandfather tell how the officers played cards on the chest of treasure through the whole night, while the rank and file either slept on the floor in front of the blazing fire, or camped in tents outside. The expedition started next morning, and had reached "Princess Sophia's Ravine" or Roblin's Gorge, about a mile westward, when something went wrong with the drawing gear of the team of horses driven by Adam

Shortt. Getting too near the ravine, the entire load--team, driver and all--tumbled over into the Gorge, killing one of the horses and breaking one knee-cap of the driver.

The contingent succeeded in mounting the famous Benson's Hill, which proved to be a difficult task, as the hill was not then what it is now. In due time they reached Pleasant Bay, and halted for one night at the home of Richard Osborne, one of the contingent, west of Wellington, whose house was used as a headquarters during the war. From here they passed on to the Carrying Place, where they camped another night in two feet of snow. During the night my grandfather awoke, and hearing something like water trickling in the snow, he investigated and found that one of the soldiers had crawled into the shadow of one of the barrels of rum, tapped it, got all he wanted, then either lost the plug or forgot to replace it, and left the rum running.

One of the "Graves of a Household".

Many persons are familiar with the pathetic verses by Mrs. Hemans, bearing the above title, but it seems not to be so generally known that in the poem she is describing the graves of her own brothers and sister. When this is known, it adds much additional pathos to the verses.

The verse of interest to Canadians reads thus:-

" One, 'midst the forests of the West,
By a dark stream is laid, --
The Indian knows his place of rest,
Far in the cedar-shade."

The grave is that of her brother, Major Claude Browne, who died in Kingston several years before her own death in 1835. There is a reference to Major Browne's grave in the Toronto Saturday Globe of November 22, 1902, in a sketch by Leman A. Guild, in which he locates it in Frontenac Park, Kingston. He omitted in his sketch to say that Frontenac Park was first used as a military cemetery, and was originally covered with a dense grove of cedar trees. (There are, however, signs of a stream only at the lower, or St. Paul's cemetery, where many soldiers were also buried.) In my boyhood days I was fairly familiar with Old Kingston, and seventy-five years ago the cedar grove was still there. It was also my privilege to meet at Fort Erie, fifty-five years ago, the second son of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, Mr. Claude Hemans, who was then British Consul at Buffalo, N.Y., and, having received several threatening letters about the time of the Fenian Raid, thought it advisable to take up his residence at Fort Erie, where he lived in a large house at the corner of Queen and Niagara streets, which was afterward converted into the Queen's Hotel.

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Nov 1740

11 Campbells

Wm Adair
 Mary Anderson 2 ch
 Alex^r Campbell wife 1 dau.
 Anna Campbell
 Archd Campbell of Orkney
 Duncan Campbell wife & 1 dau
 Duncan Campbell of Cochran
 Duncan Campbell of Dunrobin
Duncan Campbell of Dunrobin
 Geo Campbell
 Malcolm Campbell
 Neil Campbell
 W Campbell
 David Cargill
 Eliza Cargill
 James Cargill (in 1740)
 John Cargill
 Margaret Cargill
 John Christie wife 2 sons
 Angus Clark wife & 2 sons.
 Angus Graham
 Cathie Graham
 Edward Graham
 Mary Hammill
 Mary McAllister
 Robt McAlpine
 Ann McArthur
 Ann McArthur
 Geo McArthur
 Mary McArthur
 Archd McCallum
 Dudley McDuffie

Highlands
 "3
 N York
 Highlands
 N York
 Tappan
 N Y
 N.Y.
 New Rochelle
 N.Y.
 N.Y.
 Highlands
 Farnham New
 N.Y.
 Highlands
 N.Y.
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James McEwen	Boston
James McEwen	Pennsylvania
John McEwen	
John McElshon	
John McElshon	
Effie McElshon	n y.
Merran McIndoe	
John McIndoe	Penna
Duncan McKay	n y
Duncan McKinnon	Albany
Lauchlin McLean	Long Is.
Roger McNeill	
Duncan McPhaden	Virginia
John Reid	
Joe Shaw	Amboy n.y.
Roger Thompson	Highland
John Widrow	

Sailed from Jura.



Campbell

Ld Bk. D

John Low Campbell 8 June 1798
Prove for family lands
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CANADIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Date No.

No., Rank and Name

R

Signature of M.O.

To be filed at Medical Inspection Room
or Military Hospital.

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GEORGE A. STILES, B.A.

BARRISTERS-SOLICITORS
NOTARIES

SOLICITORS FOR BANK OF MONTREAL

CORNWALL, ONTARIO

February 12, 1945.

H. C. Burleigh, Esq.,
Lt. Colonel R.C.A.M.C.,
Headquarters M. D. 3,
Kingston, Ont.

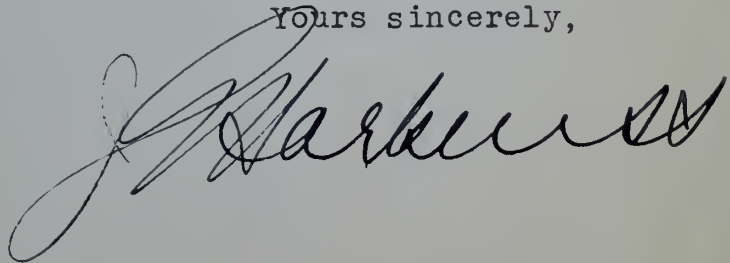
Dear Mr. Burleigh:

I appreciate very much your letter of the 9th inst. with extracts from Haldimand's papers and the other information you have given me.

I have no doubt that the Alexander Campbell from Schenectady, N. Y. referred to therein is the man who was the first member of the Legislative Assembly for Dundas. From another correspondent I learned that he settled on lot 28 Augusta Township, in the County of Grenville. I notice from the Haldimand Papers that he lived for a time in Schenectady, N. Y. and that Sir John Johnson and Richard Duncan gave evidence for him when he made a claim for compensation for losses sustained. Dundan lived at ~~Marsden~~ in the County of Dundas and was very prominent in the affairs of that County for some years. He also was from Schenectady and would no doubt have a great deal to do in the selection of the first member from Dundas. This man Campbell was evidently prominent in his locality because he was authorized to sign a lease for the privilege of land, wood, etc., situated around the school house standing on said lot 28 and when the Blue Church, which is situated a short distance west of Prescott, was built he subscribed \$15.00 ~~for that purpose~~ towards its erection which would be a rather good subscription in those days.

In any event I thank you for all the information you have given me and the trouble you took in sending it to me.

Yours sincerely,



JGH/CC

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Moses Campbell

The Black Watch
at Liconderoga

and

Major Duncan Campbell
of Inverawe

by

Frederick B. Richards

Moses Campbell

A native of Scotland, joined the 42nd Regt and was promoted Sergeant

Served with this Regiment throughout the war of French and Indians in America of 1756-63, discharged at the redemption, and settled with his family on a portion of Major Allen Campbell's (same Regt.) grant of land, situated on the south (bank) side of Lake Champlain, between Crown Point (about 5 miles above the point) and Liconderoga.

Also served (possibly in the Royal Highland Emigrants' bounty 50s, rendezvous Lake Champlain) in the War of Independence of 1775 (for which his property was confiscated, including boats).

He died in active (British) service on the 18th Feb., 1781.

His widow, Elizabeth, and seven children claimed 366 pounds for losses; allowed 80 pounds.

N. B. On behalf of her son, Alexander (aged 21 years), 50 pounds, who complained that one of the rebels was now living in his house, Feb., 1783.

Loyalist Claims p. 926

Moses dead. Widow, Elizabeth, claimed.

Children mentioned ~~son~~ Elizabeth Bland
Mary James
Catherine John
Isabel

Kilmore Lat 23 part pro allen

H. C. BURLEIGH, M.D.
BATH, ONTARIO

10 Dickson Dr.,
Kington,
March 12/10

Dear Dr. Burleigh,

Not long ago I received a letter from
a Mrs. Evelyn Collins (nee Robin), who also
had Campbell ancestors. I replied to her
request for information by telling her
what I knew. She wrote back ac-
cording to the enclosed letter. As you will see,
their challenge to what I had said in
the Campbells, and the bit of checking I
have done (into the isopent claims)
indicates that she may well be correct.
I have her letter to your perusal. If
you come up with anything to either
confirm or deny what Mrs. Collins has
said, I would appreciate hearing.

2 John Wiest Sincerely,

2. Bethel Thompson Mark Thompson

2. Alex Campbell

17.8.95	Elmira Rose, da of Alex Campbell		
17.7.96	Archibald	6	4
27.1.98	Alex	"	" Term fot
13.11.98	"	"	"
1.7.97	Archibald	"	"
29.1.1798	"	"	"

Calhoun. da Doreen Campbell d 3.7.1811 @
73 yrs b 1738

Doreen Campbell of Inverness d 17.7.1758 @
wd recd at Zandvoort (Carillon) as 55

Copy.

Letter from Donald Campbell, West Tisbury, Mass., to Mrs. L. G. O. Walker,
Bath, Ontario, dated 30 March, 1954.

West Tisbury, Mar. 30, '53.

Dear Maggie:

Have been a little slow in answering your last letter and must confess I have mislaid it. However, I remember that you asked about father, so I will give you what I know.

Thomas Gibbs Campbell was born in Adolphustown Jan. 3, 1833, son of John Campbell and Jane Campbell his wife whose maiden name was Jane Huyck.

As I have heard the story, while father was a very small child they moved to Marysville and the other children were born there. They ~~XXXX~~ first lived in a log cabin. Uncle Archie showed me the site. It was on top of the first rise on the right hand side of the lane.

John Campbell died young and I guess the family had a pretty tough time. When I was in Canada about 1901 there were still people in Marysville who remember father as a boy. One man told me that father was always in terested in boats and when the low places were flooded sailed about in a home made raft.

When father was sixteen he left Marysville to help drive a herd of cattle to what was then York now Toronto. Through the influence of the Ridout family who were related to father he had a job in the Bank of Upper Canada.

He was in Toronto several years and when about 21 came to New York to see some sort of an exposition. He thus saw the ocean for the first time and was so carried away that he shipped in a Nantucket whaler.

He rose in rank as time went on and in 1864 he was first mate of the bark "Helen Snow" commanded by Capt. Joseph Adams of the Vineyard. Captain Adams died in the Arctic in 1864 and father as first mate had the ship.

Before sailing Capt. Adams had invited father to visit him where he met Capt. Adams' wife. After he returned from the voyage he called on the widow to return her husband's personal things. This finally led to their marriage in 1867.

Father was master of the following ships in the Arctic: "Helen Snow"(1867), "Active"(1871), "Norman"(1875 & 1879), "Northern Light"(1881), and finally the auxiliary bark "Narwhal" in 1883 & 1887. He returned from his last voyage in poor health and died May 17, 1892. Mother's maiden name was Adeline Cleveland, born in 1841, died May 1909.

I guess you know the rest of my family history. Jennie, Gibbs' only daughter, born July 7, 1875, died Oct. 20, 1884. Donald R., the old reprobate, still around, born April 19, 1885, married Elizabeth Adams March 12, 1913, she born April 12, 1885. Paul Adams Campbell, their son, born May 20, 1914, lost in a gale June 25, 1945.

. with love
Donald.

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PIONEER SKETCHES AND FAMILY REMINISCENCES

By Alexander Campbell
Osborne

The following narrative of the events and family incidents was gleaned principally from my grandfather, Nathaniel Osborne, who became totally blind at the age of seventy-seven years--from Sergt. John Lowe, his comrade during the war of 1812, who also became totally blind in his closing years, both of whom it became my duty when a boy to lead around in their visiting expeditions among old friends and neighbours--from the late Rev. Dr. George Young of the Manitoba Methodist Conference, who was my first cousin, and from my own revered mother.

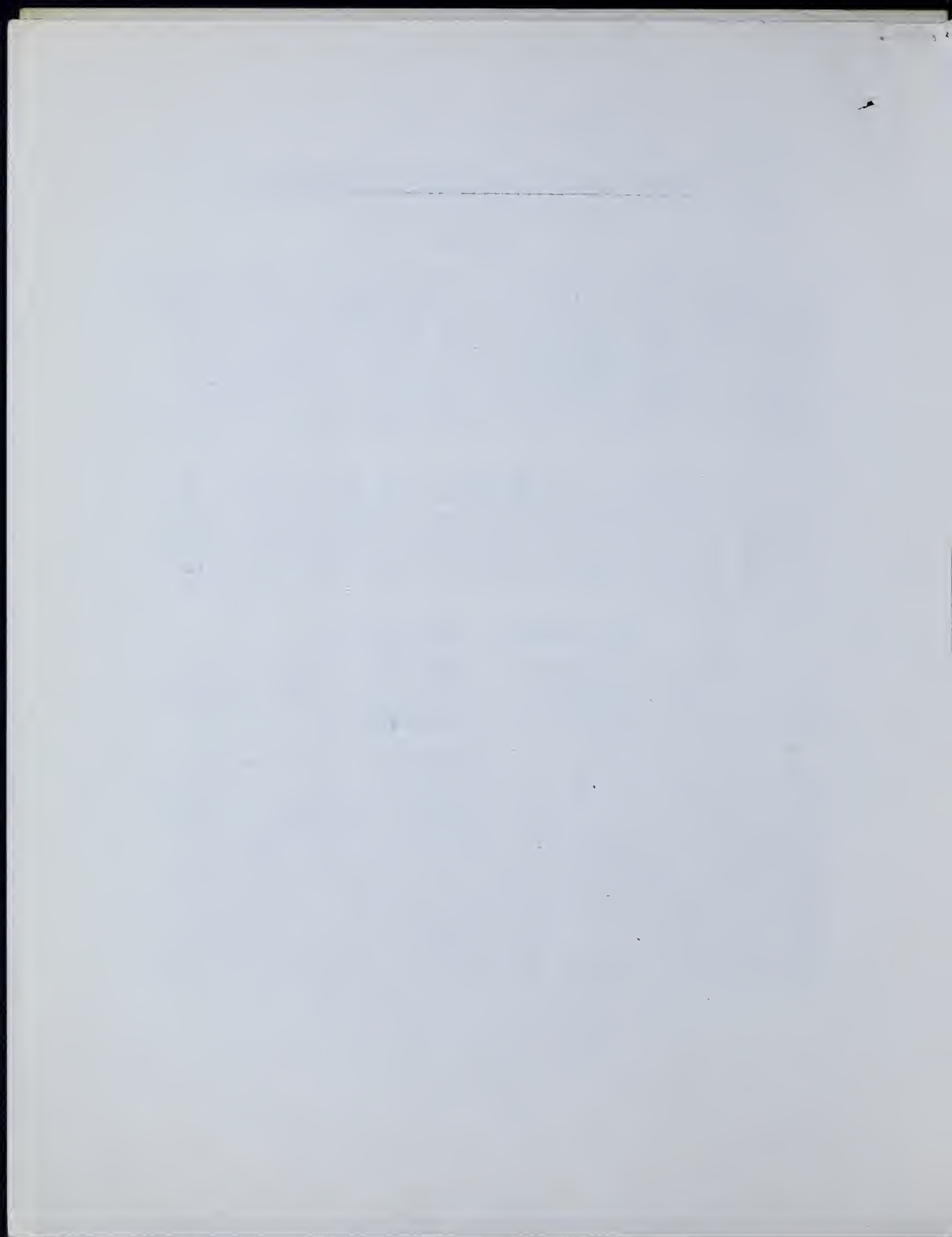
The writer was born September 10th, 1835, on what is known as "Hickory Highlands" on the borders of the Bay of Quinte, Prince Edward County. The district got its name on account of the number of hickory trees which grew in that region. In the early days many families were known to gather a store of from three to five bushels of hickory nuts for the winter season.

The Campbells of Adolphustown

They named me after Lieut. Alexander Campbell of the 42nd Regiment (Black Watch), who was born at Inverary Castle, Scotland, and who emigrated with his family to the United States in 1756 and settled at Schenectady, N.Y.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he became a pronounced Royalist and after having his property confiscated and being imprisoned he was driven from the United States, in a wagon, and settling at Beauport. (See Ontario Archives Second Report.) In 1784 he came to Adolphustown with Capt. Grass's contingent, where he settled on lands granted to Royalists by the British Government. His family consisted of one son and seven daughters. His son, Archibald, was also of the age requisite to draw lands, settled on Lot 19, Con.5, and served as Township Clerk during 1795-6-7 and 8 inclusive. His son, Archibald, 2nd, was prominent in municipal matters for many years. Another son, Alexander, was appointed second postmaster of Napanee, held that office and was a prominent

young Alexander



merchant in Napanee for many years. He built the "Campbell House," also "Lorne Castle," a palatial private residence on the banks of the Napanee River, a short distance below the town. Gibbs Campbell, a grandson of Archibald, Sr., went to Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard some years ago, engaged in the whale fisheries and became wealthy. Archibald Campbell, Sr., died in 1849. At his funeral, which I attended, service was conducted by the Rev. John Black, an aged and eccentric but pious and highly respected old Methodist minister, known as "Uncle Johnny Black." He delivered his discourse standing in the doorway of the old mansion, while the groups of sorrowing friends and neighbours occupied the lawn in front.

1 Of the seven daughters of Alexander Campbell, Mary, the eldest, married the Hon. Thomas Ridout, who was Surveyor-General of Canada for many years. He had been a captive in the Shawnee Indian tribe of Ohio for several months. His son, Thomas G. Ridout, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary-General during the war of 1812 and later became cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, holding this office for many years. Another son was George Ridout. Capt. J. G. Ridout, William and Donald are descendants. The late Lady Edgar, author of "Ten Years of Upper Canada in Peace and War," "Life of General Brock" (Makers of Canada Series), and "A Colonial Governor in Maryland" (Horatio Sharpe, 1753-1773), was a daughter of Com.-Gen. Thos. G. Ridout.

2 Annie married Wm. Radenhurst, Deputy Surveyor-General. His son, Lieut. Tom Radenhurst, was prominent in the war of 1812 and took part in the capture of the U.S. gunboats Scorpion and Tigress near St. Joseph's Island, Lake Huron. The late G. A. Radenhurst, Police Magistrate of Barrie was a descendant.

3 Catharine married Capt. Grant, who was active in the war of 1812, but later retired to Scotland. Their sons were prominent lawyers in the pioneer days of Toronto; Miss Annie Grant, the last descendant of the family, died in that city a few years ago.

4 Jeanette became the bride of Elisha Miller, a staunch Royalist of the Capt. Grass contingent, who settled on Col. Young's allotment at East Lake, Prince Edward County. One of their sons was Rev. Gilbert Miller, who became missionary to the Indians at Coldwater and Couchiching in 1832. A grandson, Rev. J. W. Miller, became President of the Michigan Conference of the M. E. Church. Elisha attained the venerable age of ninety-six years.



Page 3.

5 Sarah (my grandmother) became the wife of Sergt. Major Nathaniel Osborne, who was Master of Transportation during the relief expedition from Kingston to Mackinaw under command of Capt. Andrew Bulger during the war of 1812. One of his sons was Rev. John C. Osborne who, as a Methodist minister, rode the circuits of the wilderness in early days. Rev. H. S. Osborne of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto, is a grandson.

6 Elizabeth became the wife of Col. Hildebrand Valteau, a staunch Royalist and active veteran of the war of 1812. He achieved local fame by his activity in the Department of Militia and in promoting the annual meetings at the training grounds at Grassy Point on His Majesty's birthday every fourth of June.

Fanny married Henry Davis, also of the Adolphustown Royalists, who fought in the war of 1812 as sergeant in the 29th Regiment, the members of whose large family became active and prominent in the municipal affairs of the township, holding the highest offices. Mr. Allan R. Davis of Toronto, a writer, and author of the "Old Loyalist," is a descendant of the family.

Thus far I have used the term "Royalist" as the title "United Empire Loyalist" (U.E.L.) was not conferred until a meeting of the Legislative Council held under Lord Dorchester in 1789.



(1)

Campbells of Campbell House and Campbell

Rock or Loraine Terris - Napanee Canada.

Husband Post Master - Surveyor Gen of Upper { Canada. In Archives
1. Alexander (William)? Campbell - Mason - { Surveyors Book Toronto

Birth 1800¹⁸⁰¹ Place Adolphustown Canada.

Ch. ~~Esperance~~? Presbyterian Ch. John Knox.

Death 3/5/1863 Napanee - River View Cemetery.

wife Amelia Brown = Browns prominent Merchant in Belleville

below 1st Husband Taylor of Taylors of Belleville of Taylor 1811
Ch. 1. Son John Taylor. Deputy Sheriff Belleville
1^{2nd} Alexander Campbell.

Birth 1806

Place Belleville?

Ch.

Death 4/16/1878

" Napanee - River View Cemetery

Children

1. Alexander William Campbell B. 1843 Napanee D. 3/23/1875 Napanee R.V.C.

2. Mary Amelia Campbell B. 1846 Napanee D. 4/16/1878 Napanee R.V.C.
M. Thomas Dorland Prugn. (see her will on file) D Both = Belleville Cemetery

Ch: Alexander Thaford Prugn

M. Nelle Cummings of Nevada, Missouri

3. Jane Ann Campbell B. 1848 Napanee D. Seattle, Wash
M. ~~Isralic~~ ^{Moscow} Napanee D

Ch. 1. ~~Hannetta Taylor~~ ^{Isralic} ~~Isralic~~

M. John W. Anderson.

Moscow.

Ch 2 Mary Campbell Isralic.

M. Thomas W. Huffman

Moscow.

4 Thomas Campbell b 1850 Napanee d. 1876 Virginia City Nevada

M. ¹⁸⁷³ Hannah Elizabeth Heakins d Oct 29, 1853

d. Dec 1911 Pasadena. Calif Cemetery

Children Lillian Amelia Campbell Aug 28 1874

d Nov 1951 Susanville Buried in Janesville Cemetery
Graduate of University Nevada School Teacher.

M. Lee Murphey b Dec 18, 1867 d. 11, Nov - 1934
married Dec 28, 1898

Janesville Calif

Janesville

Janesville
Susanville

His father's name Benjamin Franklin Murphey mother
Jane Langier Susanville. First white child
born in No Calif. town Janesville named for her
B. F. Murphey. Took up 7 homesteads at different
places in Nevada and Calif. Maby Alexander
Campbell had more than one piece of land in
different places in Canada. He took up as in
U. S. at that time many old time citizens took
up numerous place & some times first names
were different. My father & other relation remember
all the different homesteads of his father. A friend
of mine owns 3 of them now. He owned first
salt marsh that supplied salt to San Francisco
& Salt Lake City ^{Reno Nevada} ever thing west of Rockies mts.
had Rode house. Stage stop Bar and Lode Road
35 mi Indians helped him build. Settlers to
Oregon passed over it. An Uncle Frank Nolan
remembers the place well he is still living in
Cedarville Calif. Had his life story in paper
at Alturas, Calif, Modoc Co. He lived at the
Salt Marsh when a boy with his mother
He married one of my Father's Sisters.
Uncle Frank & Aunt Celia Nolan are retired
and live at Cedarville ^{Calif} with some of the '152

① Graduate of University of Nevada, Reno School teacher
1. Lillian Amelia Campbell & Lee Murphy

Ch. 1 Leah Amelia Murphy b Oct 13, 1899 Cedarville Calif
Ch Prot. M June 27, 1918
M. Thomas David Jones b June 11, 1896 Cedarville d. 7/13/1942 Gerlach Nevada

Livin in Blanchardville Wis
Ch. Dorothy Grace Jones Feb 20, 1920 Cedarville Calif.
M John Bachelder May 22, 1916. ~~July 31, 1941~~ Blanchardville Wis
Ch. 1 John Bachelder Sherman July 31, 1941 Chicago

owns Valley Pharmacy
Lafayette, Calif
90 P.O. Box 811
Ch. 2. Theodore Campbell Murphy b Jan 26, 1902 Eagleville Calif
2 Donald Raymond " Feb 21, 1943
3 Dennis Lee " Feb 9, 1951

(Shriner) M. Linda Rita Menesini b 28 sept 1922 Yerington Nevada
(Rotary) Ch. 1. Theodore Lynn Murphy Oct 24, 1948 Lafayette Calif
(Member) 2. Claudia Kay Murphy May 3, 1951 " "

E.K.S., Mason & Rotary member
Ch. 3. Dean Thomas Murphy July 20, 1910 Eagleville Calif.
1938 M. Ruby Gayle De Witt Susanville Calif.
211 Park St Susanville Calif
Ch 1. David Lee Murphy Dec, 23, 1940 Susanville Calif
owns Hardware Store. 2. Rickie Dean Murphy Jan 15, 1951 " "

2. Edith May Campbell b Mar 5, 1876 Virginia City Nevada
d Oct 19, 1950 Sanger Calif
M 1895 to Dee Witt Sturges b Mar 4, 1869 Applegate Oregon
Ch Protestant. b. d Fresno Calif.
His Father Melvin De Witt Sturges d Medford Oregon
Mother Almira Ann Jones " d " "

① Children Mand Almira Sturges Oct 24, 1897 Reno Nevada
Husband, Howard Barlow Dunlop b
M Jan 2, 1919 Tacoma, Washington

(no 1 over) Ch. 2. Arline Winnifred Dunlop b Dec 23, 1920 15/
Page III Ashland, Oregon.
M. Lee Kerns Friant Calif. P.O. Box 176

Ch. 1.
2.
3.
Born March 5, 1939
Born Dec 10, 1944
Born June 5, 1946

12

10/10/10

10/10/10

remaining
* remaining family.

Grandma Murphey's mother + father came from New York state to Calif. Father's name Langar born in Alsas Lorain - Mother Harriett Barrett from England. At this time this is all the information have on them.

Hannah-Heakins-Campbell Born in Virginia City Father - Thomas Campbell of Napine Campbell Mother - Hannah Heakins Born on way from England.

Father + Mother Heakins came to America from England. One address at - Pittston Pennsylvania one at New Kent, Maryland. From here Great Grandpa Heakins went by way of Panama Canal to Virginia City probably stopping at mining towns in Calif. At the time they went by boat to Panama where they either walked or went by horse or Burrow to West Coast of Panama where there was to be a boat to take ^{them} to San Francisco. But from a record I note have nothing of the trips through Panama. Many were killed for Money and many died on the long hike through fever infested country. They waited about 3 mo for a boat for San Francisco ¹⁸³ and when came very small supposed to take about one hundred. The men were so enraged ^{from} ~~that~~ his

they had been told they crowded 200 men on and the boat was so low in water thought would sink but made the journey to San Francisco. I lost the original article so only writing what I remember.

Then after in Virginia City as grandfather boss ^{in mine} sent for family and they came West by way of clear around So America and up West Coast to San Francisco. Really must have been a long trip too took months to come. They live in Virginia City several yrs. Then as the mines worked lower in the earth became so hot work became almost impossible. Grandpa Heakins moved on to So America but was never heard of may have died of fever as many that went on down there did from records.

Grandma Heakins died

Hannah Heakins & Thomas Campbell moved to Reno Nevada where they bought a ranch. died soon after.

Hannah Heakins Married 2nd time Robert Watson.

Lillian Arnelia Campbell
graduate of University of Nevada
became school teacher.

(111) 1. Jeannette Catherine Dunlap. b Jan 3, 1920 Red Bluff Calif.
M James Young.

2 on page II

(3) Howard B. Dunlop Jr.
b May 6, 1922 Red Bluff, Calif.

4 Harold Dunlop
b Oct 1923 Redbluff, Calif.

5 Barbara Jean Dunlap.
b 1925 Redbluff Calif.

6 Melvin De Witt Dunlap.
b

7. Lemond Dunlop.

(2) Melvin De Witt Sturgess
b Feb 25, 1900 Reno Nevada
Single.

(3) Anna Mae Sturgess
b Sept. 5, 1902 Reno, Nevada Ch Prot. Calif.
M Ralph Martin Finley Apr 3, 1923 Redbluff
b Jan. 3, 1898
Ch. Ralph Martin Finley Jr.
Born Dec 5, 1923 Redbluff, Calif.

2. Donald Arnold Finley
b Feb 12, 1926 Redbluff, Calif.
M. Mary Stevens July 7, 1948 at Reno Nevada
Ch. b Feb 7, 1950

3. Douglas Ray Finley
b Nov. 12, 1933 Redbluff, Calif.

4 Bettie Ann Finley
b Nov. 7, 1938 Redbluff, Calif. 149

over

5. Robert, Arthur Linley

b Dec 12, 1924

+ ~~Jan~~ Dec 26 1924 Buried at Oakhill Redbluff
Calif.

Alene at Ft. Mearns Nov 1791

Wife alone at Machias⁴ 1781

1783 clothing 01 42

.. Nov 11 100 23 2

1784 Adth 11 00 42

and 1

1783 July Mrs Sorel 01 00 31

James at Riv. du Chien 1783 01 17 01 L R

Supernumerary Sent on Subsidium list farmer, own land
of good estate

Gratis Jas C. 01 11 01 L Rayer, Riv du Chien

on Subsidium list (Supernumerary Gentleman Sorel 1783)

= Betty dau of Rev Dr Clark

Alene

adth 9 & 10 97 & wife 1 son 4 daus

1807 Alene alone & about 1806

Alene had 350 acres at Ft. Mearns Lot 28 Aug 1762
he d in 1817 & son Archd d. 1849

Jenny = Henry Davis

Ann = Mrs Radenbush

Mary = Mrs Redout of York (wrote)

Janet = Elisha Miller

Alene pensioner P1 on Feb Oct-Nov 1780
Rec for Subsidium^{from} Aug 1779

Mrs A. Campbell 01 1 0 22 L R Sorel 1781

01 0 0 31 No Sorel 1783

clothing. 01 42 Sorel Dec 1783

2

11

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper, possibly a ledger or account book. The text is too blurry to transcribe accurately.]

Sons + Daus. of U.E.

Read Index.

Alexander Campbell, of Adolphustown

Ann, mar. Thos. Radenbush, of Montreal Aug 1786

Archibald, of Adolphustown, U.E.

Mary, mar. Thos Ridout, of Town of York.

Jennet, mar — Miller, of Hallowell. bts 14 + 15 Conc 10 Cramahé

Archibald Campbell, of Adolphustown (d. Jul. 5, 1851, at 83 yrs - b. 1767-8)

Phoebe

O.C. 21.1.1824

Sarah b. 14.8.1800, mar. Henry Davis Jr. of Adolphustown

1820; d. 1873(?)

21.1.1824

Archibald, of Adolphustown

O.C. 7.10.1826 + 11.2.1836

Eleanor

2.10.1834

John, of Adolphustown

do

Catherine

6.9.1832

Lanor

do

Alexander, of Adolphustown

8.6.1835

William Campbell, of Adolphustown

Archibald, of do

O.C. 28.10.1835

Christopher Emper, of Cornwall, mar Christeen Summers,

dar of Andrew, U.E. She d. at O. 13 Aug 1836 in 74th year

Mary, mar. John Campbell of Cornwall + St Regis 7.4.1812

John Wier, of Ernesttown yls 2a Bn K R R N.Y. (sic) His widow Julia O.C. 13.11.1797

John, mar Jane Campbell 7.10.1794

22.6.1797

James Jackson, of Ernesttown, Augusta + Mountain

Larina, mar Wm Campbell, of Portland

21.5.1840

Daniel Rose, of Ernesttown, mar. Eleanor, dau. Alex Campbell

See O.C. 17.8.1795

1/3

Wm

Phoebe

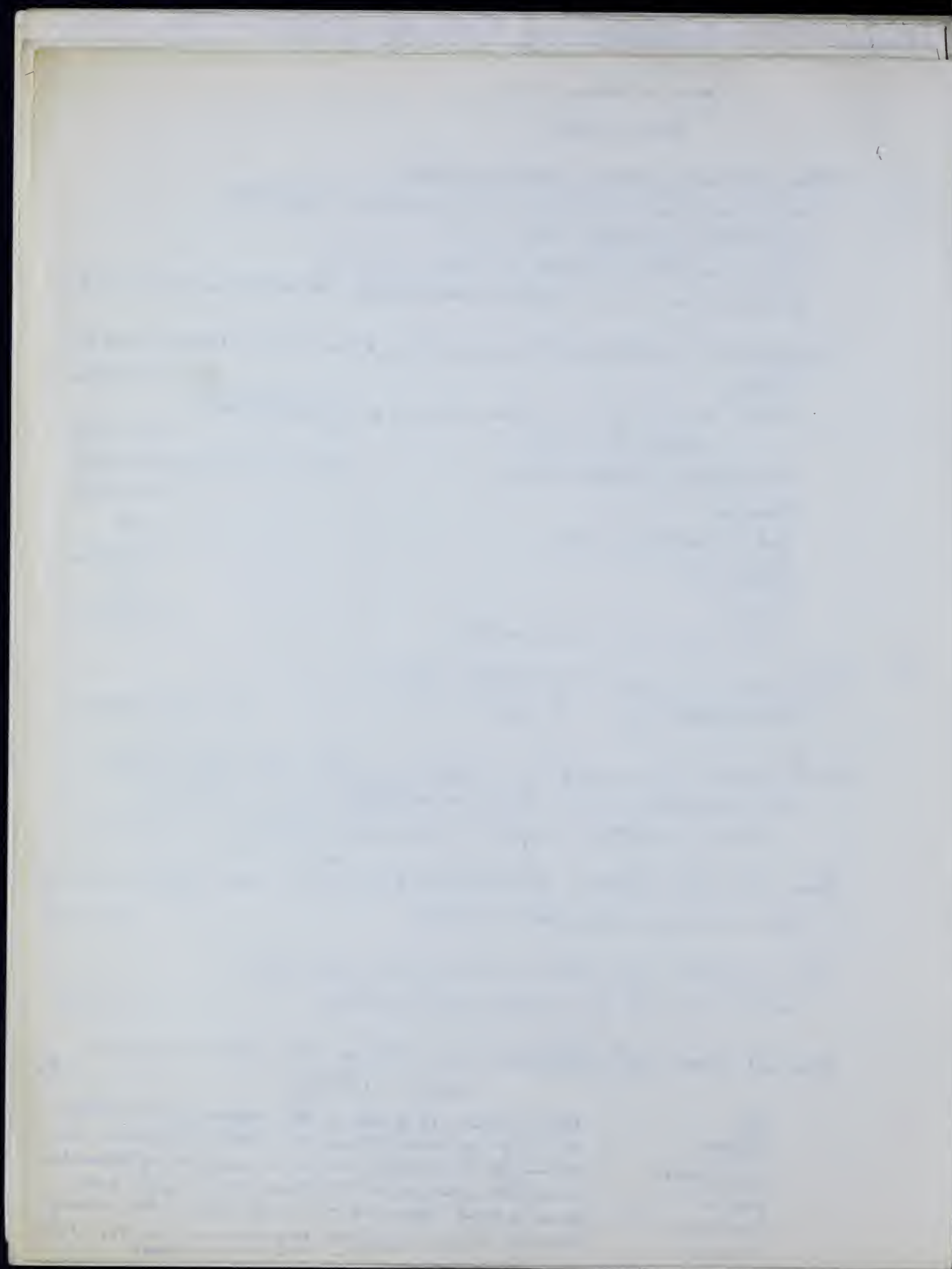
Archibald

Jane

Mathias

Mary

Eleanor states that she is the mother of seven children and wife of Daniel Rose, who served in Jessup's Corps during the American War. The daughter of Alexander Campbell, a Loyalist (U.E.) and praying for 200 acres of land. Granted and referred to the Surveyor General. (married between 24 Jan 1782 + 24 Mar 1783. 1st child born between Dec 1783 + 6 Oct 1784)



Documentary History of State of N. Y.

New Hampshire Grants.

Petition to Erect Skeneborough into a County Town
Feb. 2. 1773.

Duncan Campbell

Moses Campbell - Crown Point & Ticonderoga

Application from Charlotte County to be Allowed the
Privilege of Electing a Representative to the Assembly
25 Jan 1775

Alex^r Campbell Argyle

James Campbell ..

Dun. Campbell ..

John Law.

Settlement of Vermont Difficulties.

Division of \$30,000

19 Archibald Campbell \$49.51



One of the outstanding families which
comprise the so-called Palatine Germans was
whose first members Abraham + Ann Selbert settled in
that of Trombauer, known in our generation as
the seed of the northern body of ~~Adolphus~~
Trumpour. This family is first recorded as
~~represented~~ as Johann Nicholas Trombauer,
a Roman Catholic who left the Rhine Valley in
1709, with wife and three small children, and sought refuge in England. The reason
usually given for the Palatine Emigration was
the prolonged series of wars, major and minor, which
were waged in the Rhine Valley between the French
and the Germans. Neither side won outstanding
victories, but the residents in the valley were
the sufferers in losses of many kinds. Finally when
Queen Anne of England gave offers of refuge, the trend
began. The movement made its way down the
Rhine Valley to Holland and the ports of exit, a
distance of about miles

Johan Nicholas Trumpour aged 33, with a wife
Margaretha, and a son aged 6 yrs and two daughters
aged 3 and $3\frac{1}{4}$ years arrived at

Y Y Y Y A Y X Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Mon AM. X

1.50 Pm - 2.25 Pm

HOURS: 2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.

7 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

PHONE 17

X Y

Bath, Ont. _____ 19__

Over the years the Saxon spelling of Trompbour
or Trompbour has given way to a more English
interpretation of Trompbour. As with many other
names, there have been varied spellings of the
name, such as Trompbour, Trombohr

To Dr. H. C. Burleigh

For Professional Services \$ _____

Received Payment

ACCOUNTS ISSUED MONTHLY

Lunenburg or its Old Eastern Dist

Return of Off. of Corps of Royal Rangers comm. by May 8 jump
At Alfred Campbell NY Prov 6 1/2 yrs a wealthy farmer of some considerable
property in that province, lost by the rebellion.

Conger Church Cemetery

Alex. Campbell of LF d 10 Apr 1811, at 82

Jennet, his dau, wife of Elisha Miller d 1 Aug 1814 at 42 + 15 dys (b Sep 30 1762)

Vallean Notes

Census of 1851

Jennet Vallean at 60

Vallean Notes

Ann Campbell m Thos Radenhurst in Montreal Apr 1786

Sarah Campbell b Aug 15 1800 = 1820 Henry Davis Jr.

Alex Campbell m marr 1770

Mary Campbell b. Schenectady May 1771 = Ridout May 26, 1789

Jeanette m Elisha Miller Jan 29 1792

Elizabeth b. Apr 2 1762 = Col Hildebrand Vallean Aug 25 1800

Wade Notes

Archib Campbell & wife Ann of Co Charlotte sold to Benjamin Griffin

Note - This Archib. C. was son of Sarah McKel & d. before Mar 9 1776. His
wife Ann went to Canada & I think I am right - settled at Augusta

X Later a "James Campbell fell heir & executor of Ann Campbell" (1795)
is mentioned

NY Gen. & Biogr. Record Jan 1942 issue P 9.

Wm Campbell - aged 78 - says Duncampbell was born at Craignish
or such named place Ayrshire. Came to Am. & was 4 or 5 yrs in Penn;

then came to the Highlands - served in the old French War.

Married Mary Chambers from Ireland

Children 1. Jane, m. David Logan & moved some 50 yrs ago to Canada,
or rather what is now Albany VT & whose descendants
are probably in Canada

P 10

"Old Duncan Campbell was father of Archie Campbell. His other

X sons were Alexander & James. I think Archie wished to be neutral
in the War. Alex. & James enlisted in Br. Army received colonel's
commission. They never came back after that - went to
Canada & there remained

"No connection to my father tho' same name."

P 16

X James Campbell married Betty, a dau. of Rev Dr. Clark. One of their
children, Thomas, became a judge in Canada. James Campbell's

2nd wife was St. John Honeywood's widow.

James' property in Canada was entailed & on his death his oldest
son Thomas took it all, leaving his step-mother destitute.



Extract
from
Letter

Mrs. F. Randal Lwisay 4 Pritchard Ave, Toronto Ont
March 3 1950

in speaking of Argyle Township, Washington Co., N.Y. State,
"Mr. Selvey Gill, Greenwich, N.Y., - says no Randolphs there.
(But there is a Mrs Joseph Randles, Argyle, N.Y., whose late
husband's family have lived in the Town of Argyle for several
generations. Settlement of the patent began 1763 - Highland
Scots, Anteburghers and Tories. The only ones known to
have fled to Canada were Wm. Bell and Patrick Smythe of
Fort Edward, and James and Alex. Campbell, brothers, sons
of Duncan Campbell, "of ye family of Duntoon." - of Greenwich,
N.Y."

Lanshin
Campbell

Duncan ^{resided} 1755-60
of Duntoon
Family
b. Craignish
= Mary Chambers

James
To Canada
= Betty's dau
of Rev Dr. Clark
1755-22/228
Kins
Judge - Can
oldest son

Archibald
stayed in U.S.
d. 1808
age 69 y.
6. (1739)

Alexander
To Canada
b. 1729
d. 10.4.1811
= ?
17 dms
Mary b. 1771
Archibald

Jane
= David Logan
Githers
d. 3.7.1811
age 73 (b. 1738)
= Duncan McArthur
1729-1811
Anna
John
Margaret

P. 101, 100, 90, 86, 69, 63, 36, 28



WASHINGTON COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.

GEORGE M. HALL
CLERK

RALPH P. SMITH
DEPUTY
EDNA M. SHANNON
SPECIAL DEPUTY

Dr. H. T. Arley's
Bath, N. Y.

My dear Doctor -

Enclosed find some notes that may or may
not help you - also find the Reid Booklet - which
please accept with my compliments - I trust you
will enjoy & possibly ascertain some information
from its contents -

The notes contain what I could find with
reference to Livingston. ^{& some others in which I thought you might be} interested
soldiers' patents - I would suggest you note
the Secretary of State Albany N. Y.

104 76

Yes we live in the Hudson Valley - write to
Adonisdacts about 8 miles to the west
& the Green - about 20 miles to east -
really a beautiful part of New York State -
Just now we are dreadfully upset here in the
Office, our County Clerk died the 10th which means
a new Clerk & change of politics for some time
& whether or not it will mean change of staff -
remains to be seen.

Best wishes - Love

Sincerely

Lisa & Woods

Apr 14 42

Clark
of
Adolphustown

Registry Office Napanee

will of Alexander Campbell, Adolphustown,
dated Nov 26 1863

legates include John C Clarke

In notes of D. Vallance is "Arch Campbell & Mary Vallance
adopted a John D. Clarke in 1850. This Archd. died Dec 16 1863

They later moved to Napanee & lived with Arch. Campbell
Clarke, son of John D Clarke

Elizabeth Ann (Henry Barker "Sebastian") b. 1821 m. 1st Peter
Vallance in 1837; m 2nd Wm Clark, widower. Issue Andrew in
Tranton

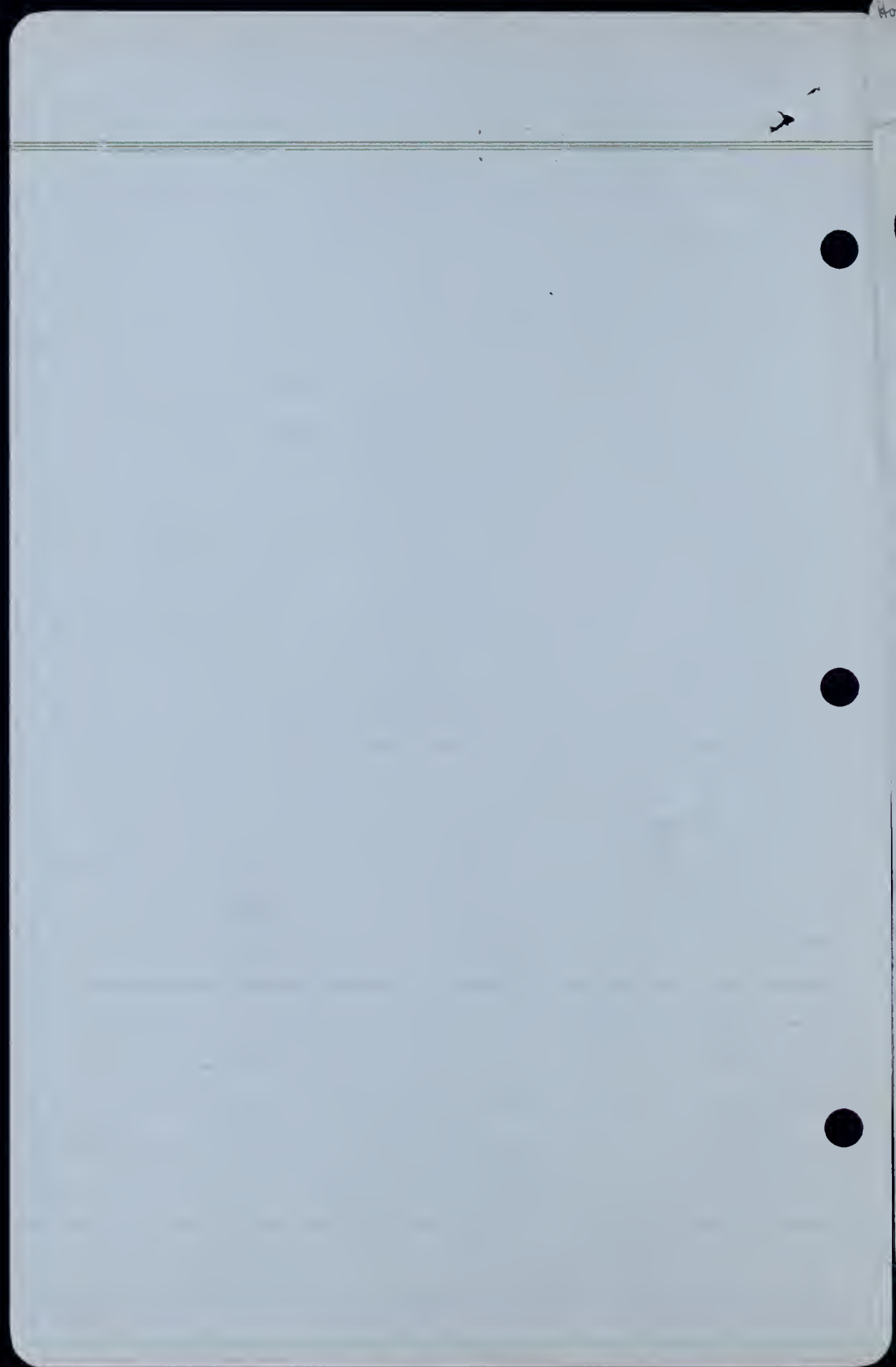


Hough Sa Bk 1 p 72

Mrs. John Campbell
nee Melissa Martin

Marysville

d May 25, 1919 in Hotel Duin Hosp., Kingston aged 54 yrs



Hough Scr Bk 1 p 45

Mrs Archibald Campbell
nee Matilda

of Marysville

d. Jan 27 1913 aged 72 yrs 6 mo

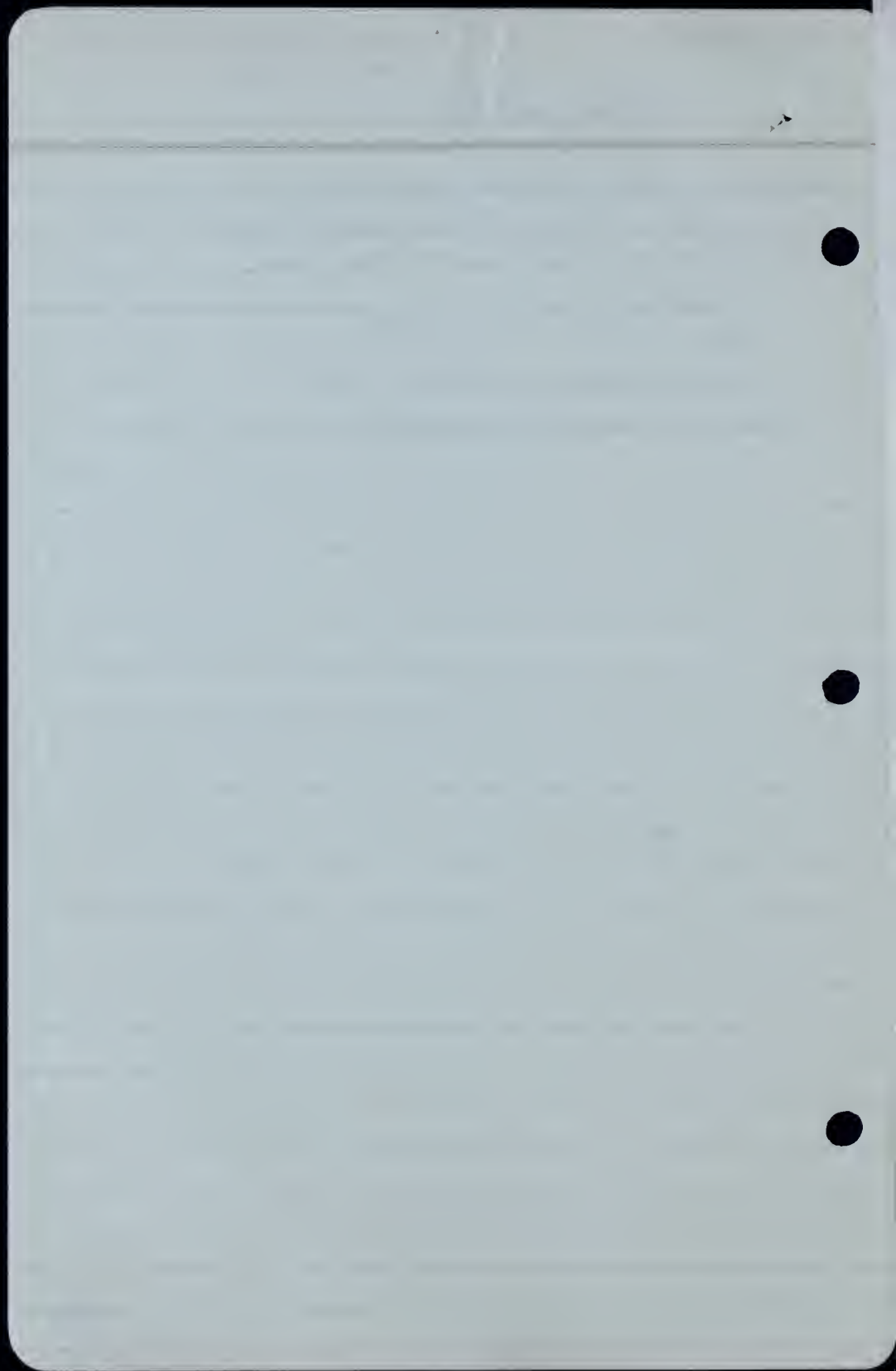
Resided in Marysville for past 55 yrs.

Survived by husband + 2 sons 1 dau

Sander } of Marysville
John }

Mrs. Kenney, Rochester N.Y.

Interred Riverside Cemetery.



Argyle

Lot

1. Catherine Campbell — south west corner of Argyle.
- 2 Elizabeth Cargill — 250 — near south west corner of Argyle.
- 3 Allan McDonald — 300 acres — on west border of Argyle near south end.
- 4 Niel Gillaspie — 450 acres — on west bounds of Argyle near southwest corner.
Pleasant Valley school is located on it.
- 5 ^{Mary} ~~Duncan~~ Campbell of Dunn — 350 acres — on west bounds of Argyle on Moses Kill
- 6 Duncan McKinnon — 350 acres — on west border of Argyle immediately south
of Street area.
- 7 Anna McArthur — 250 acres — south section of Argyle at so. end of Upper Ridge road.
- 8 Mary McCourne — 300 acres — In. of Argyle, north of Reid Spring.
- 9 Catherine McLean — 300 acres — In. of Argyle at Reid Spring.
- 10 Mary Anderson Jr. — in South section of Argyle
- 11 Archibald McElpheden (McNeil) — 300 acres — south border of Argyle
- 12 Dugald McAlpine — 300 acres — on the south bounds of Argyle
- 13
- 14 Archibald Campbell's dam — 250 acres — site of hamlet of South Argyle.
- 15 Ann McDuffies — 350 acres — South section of Argyle, west of County House
- 16 Alexander McDougall — 400 acres — In. of Argyle, west of County House
- 17 Archibald McCourne — 300 acres — In. of Argyle, north of County House
- 18 Eleanor Thompson — 300 acres — County Farm & Poor House are on this lot.
- 19
- 20 Duncan Reid — 600 acres — In. of Argyle, east of so. Argyle
- 21 John McDuffie — 250 acres — on south border of Argyle, north of no. Greenwich.
- 22 Dugald McCulloch — 550 acres — so. of the so. Argyle Church
- 23
- 24 Archibald Campbell Jr. — In Argyle on road from Allen Massacre site to Summit Lake.
- 25
- 26 Duncan Campbell Jr — around north end of Summit Lake — 300 ac.
- 27 Catherine Fraser — 200 ac — north of Summit Lake, Argyle
- 28 Alexander Campbell — surrounds so. $\frac{3}{4}$ of Summit Lake.
- 29 Daniel Clark — 350 Acres — In of Greenwich, traversed by Swamp road.
- 30 Angus McDougall — 300 acres — In. of Greenwich, Rock Hill school house is
located on it.

x

181



- Lot-
- 31 Donald McIntyre - 350 acres - Tn. of Greenwich, north of Christie neighborhood.
- 32 Alexander McNaughton - 600 acres - Tn. of Greenwich, west of Corraquina creek, in the neighborhood long known as the Christie neighborhood.
- 33 John McCore - 300 acres - Town of Greenwich, Christie neighborhood.
- 34 William Fraser - 350 acres. In Greenwich
- 35 Mary Campbell - 250 acres - Tn. of Greenwich settled by Duncan Campbell of lot 36
- 36 Duncan Campbell of Duntoon - 450 acres - Town of Greenwich (Dwellie Place)
House near mouth of the Corraquina Outlet
 - Tn. of Greenwich touching the Battenhill north of Battenville.
- 37 Neil McPhaden -
- 38 Mary Torry - 250 acres - in Tn. of Greenwich immediately no. of Battenville.
- 39 Margaret McAllister - 250 acres - Town of Greenwich, the hamlet of Battenville lies in it.
- 40 James Campbell - Sand Street, Greenwich
- 41 Catherine Shaw - 250 acres - Tn. of Greenwich, west of Sand Street & top of Riddle Hill
- 42 John McQuarrie - 400 acres - Tn. of Greenwich, west of Corraquina hamlet. Includes Riddle Hill & Ramsey Hill
- 43 Elizabeth McNeil - 300 acres - Partly in Greenwich, on Rock Hill - Ramsey Hill road.
- 44 Duncan McArthur - 450 acres - first farm on the right in Town of Argyll, on the Corraquina - Argyll road.
- 45 John Torry - 300 acres - in Argyll, in Duntown.
- 46 Malcolm Campbell - 300 acres - Tn. of Argyll on road Summit Lake to Duntown.
- 47 Florence McKenzie - 200 acres - in Duntown, Tn. of Argyll. no homes on it ever.
- 48 John McPhail - 300 acres - Tn. of Argyll, touches Corraquina Lake south of the Oaks Point.
- 49 Mrs Jean (Cargill) Van Vleet - 250 ac. Tn. of Argyll, west shore of Corraquina Lake.
- 50
- 51 Charles McArthur - 350 acres - Town of Greenwich, east of Dunn Tavern Corner on the Greenwich - Salem road.
- 52 Duncan McPhaden - 300 acres - Tn. of Greenwich, on Greenwich - Salem road, between Dunn's Tavern and East Greenwich.
- 53 Roger Reid - 300 acres - This lot at East Greenwich, crossed by Livingston Brook.
- 54 Neil McArthur's family - 300 acres - at East Greenwich in the Town of Greenwich; on it stands the United Presbyterian church
- 55 Anna Campbell - in Greenwich on Sand Street
- 56
- 57 Neil McArthur's family - - Town of Greenwich, just east of Corraquina hamlet.
- 58 Alexander McDonald - 250 acres - Town of Greenwich, north of Bunker Hill - Corraquina road.
- 59 John McEwen - 500 acres - Site of The Oaks, Town of Argyll.
- 60 John McEachron - 300 acres - in Tn. of Argyll, Northwest shore of Corraquina Lake

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be organized into several paragraphs, with some lines possibly starting with capital letters or numbers. The handwriting is cursive and typical of the late 19th or early 20th century.

Lat.

- 61 James McDonald - Argyll, northeast shore of Corraquona Lake
- 62 Mary Beaton - Tn. of Greenwich at North boundary on east shore
of Corraquona Lake. Alex? Campbell original settler.
- 63
- 64 Neil McEachron - 450 acres - in Tn. of Greenwich, on Bunker Hill
- 65 Hugh Montgomery - 300 acres - Tn. of Greenwich, at East Greenwich immediately
no. of Battenkill Bridge.
- 66
- 67 Catherine McArthur - 200 acres - in Town of Salem
- 68 Margaret Gilchrist - 250 acres - Tn. of Salem, near East Greenwich
- 69 Hannah McEwen - 400 acres - borders on McDougall's Lake in Tn. of Greenwich.
- 70
- 71
- 72
- 73 James Cargill - 300 acres - near northeast end of Corraquona Lake.
- 74 John Cargill - 300 acres - Argyll, road Goose Island to Bartley Lake.
- 75 Duncan McDougall - 500 acres - On the east bounds of Argyll. On road Goose Island
Alex? to Belcher.
- 76 John Christy - 350 acres - East bounds of Argyll, on Goose Island - E. Hartford road.
- 77 Alexander Montgomery - 600 acres - No. section of Argyll on the Hebron border.
- 78
- 79 John Gilchrist - 300 acres - northeast corner of Argyll
- 80 Angus McDougall - 300 acres - North border of Argyll, on back road to South
Hartford.
- 81 Duncan McQuarrie - 500 acres - northeast of The Hook.
- 82 Edward McCallor - 500 acres - No. section of Argyll, north of Mud Pond.
- 83 Alexander Gilchrist - 300 ac - North section of Argyll. Contains Mud Pond.
- 84
- 85 Archibald McCole - 200 acres - in north section of Argyll, south of Goose Island.
- 86 John McArthur - 350 acres - north section of Argyll on Goose Island road.
- 87 Neil Shaw - 600 acres - Tn. of Argyll, west of Mud Pond.
- 88 Duncan Campbell, 3rd. - 300 ac - immediately south of The Hook.
- 89 Roger McNeil - 300 acres - This lot contains the hamlet known as The Hook.
- 90 Elizabeth Ray - 200 acres - No. section of Argyll, includes part of the Tamarack
swamp.



Lot 2

- 91 James Nutt - 300 acres - On No. border of Argyll, includes part of Tamarack swamp. No homes on it ever.
- 92 Dougal McDuffie - 350 acres - On no. bounds of Argyll, on So. Hartford road.
- 93 Geo. Campbell - 300 acres - In Argyll on main road No. Argyll to So. Hartford.
- 94 Jane Widrow - 300 acres - Northeast of Argyll.
- 95 John McDougall - 400 acres - east of North Argyll.
- 96 Anna McArthur Jr - 300 acres - ~~north section of Argyll on Cross Island road.~~
in Argyll on the road running northeast from Shannon's Corners.
- 97 Charles McAllister - 300 acres - north section of Argyll, east of Shannon's Corners.
- 98 Alexander Graham - 300 acres - north section of Argyll, includes Shannon's Corners.
- 99 Hugh McDougall - 300 acres - north of Shannon's Corners. Town of Argyll.
- 100 James Campbell - 300 ac - on main road immediately south of No. Argyll.
- 101 George McKenzie - - No. Argyll hamlet is in this lot.
- 102 John McArthur - 400 acres - north section of Argyll, west of North Argyll -
Hartford road.
- 103 Margaret McNeil - 250 acres - On no. border of Argyll.
- 104 Malcolm McDuffie - 550 acres - On no. bounds of Argyll on Smith Basin road.
- 105 Florence McVarich - 300 acres - In of Argyll, on Smith Basin road northeast of
School 12.
- 106 Archibald McEwen - 300 acres - In. of Argyll, on cross road, School No. 12 to North
Argyll.
- 107 Neil McDonald - 500 acres - north section of Argyll, west of North Argyll.
- 108 James Gillis located betw. Argyll village and North Argyll
- 109 Archibald McDougall - 450 acres - east of Argyll village.
- 110 Marion McEwen - 200 acres - Argyll Village east of main street. On it first grist
mill in Argyll.
- 111 Patrick McArthur - 350 acres - north of Argyll Village.
- 112 John McGowan Jr - 250 acres - In. of Argyll, on Smith Basin Road.
- 113 John Shaw Sr - 300 acres - No. section of Argyll on the Smith Basin Road and
southwest of School 12
- 114 Angus Graham - 300 acres. North section of Argyll.
- 115 Edward McCoy - 300 acres - On no. bounds of Argyll, on north-south road west of
Smith Basin road.
- 116 Duncan Campbell - 300 ac - on north border of Argyll.
- 117 Janet Ferguson's son - 250 acres - in north section of Argyll
- 118 Hugh McIlroy - 200 acres - No. section of Argyll, on north-south road west
of Smith Basin road.
- 119 Dougal Thompson - 400 acres - No. section of Argyll, on north-south road
west of the Smith Basin Road.
- 120 Mary Graham's child - 300 acres - Northwest of Argyll village, on main highway
to Fort Edward.

Lot

- 121 Robert McAlpine - 300 acres - all of the village of Argyll east of main street
122 Duncan Taylor - 600 acres - west of Argyll village, with lot 121 intervening.
123 Elizabeth Caldwell - on main road from Argyll to Ft. Edward.
124 William Clark - 350 ac - in north portion of Argyll. No highway touches it.
125 Barbara McAllister - 300 acres - north section of Argyll
126 Mary Anderson Sr. - in North section of Argyll
127 Donald McMillan - 450 acres - northwest corner of Argyll.
128 Duncan Shaw - 300 acres - northeast corner of Tn. of Ft. Edward.
129 Alexander McDougall - 350 acres - Town of Fort Edward. Crossed by the Ridge road to Durham's Basin
130 John Shaw, Jr - 300 acres - west bounds of Argyll, no. of Argyll - Ft. Edward Road.
131
132 Daniel Shaw - 350 acres - on west bounds of Tn. of Argyll, east of Durkeetown.
133 George Campbell, son of John - 300 ac - West border of North section Town of Argyll.
134 Neil McCutcheon - 300 acres - on the north border of Fort Edward.
135 John McIntyre - 350 acres - Tn. of Fort Edward.
136 lies next east of Fort Edward village.
137 Mary Kameel - 250 acres - on north bounds of Fort Edward.
138 Duncan Gilchrist - 500 acres - on the north bounds of Fort Edward, contains Union cemetery.
139 John McIntyre - 300 acres - Tn. of Fort Edward, north of the village.
140 Mary McCloud - 250 acres - part of the village of Fort Edward.
141 David Torry - 300 acres -

Glebe lot - South Argyll - 500 acres - so Argyll Associate Church and Associate Church of Argyll village

Street Lots - 141 - in a strip running $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles across the Town of Argyll from east to west. Strip was $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. The south line touched the northwest end of Corraigna Lake. Lots were approximately 350 ft. east and west and about 1200 feet north and south. 72 lots on north side and 69 on south side of a broad avenue. Never used.

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, written in cursive script. The text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a single page of writing, possibly a letter, given the structure and flow of the script. The handwriting is consistent throughout, suggesting a single scribe. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, with some lines indented, indicating a structured piece of writing. The overall appearance is that of an old, handwritten document.

Lots Not Numbered

Margaret Cargill - 150 acres - Nelson Pratt farm on Bunker Hill, Greenwich.

John McHiver family - 250 acres - northeast corner of Tr. of Greenwich.

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header, which is mostly illegible due to fading.

of
Angela

- 110

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a handwritten document, possibly a letter or a journal entry, with several paragraphs of text. The handwriting is cursive and the ink is very light. The page is numbered 17 in the bottom left corner.]

17

the hills and valleys of the Northern Hudson & Lake Champlain country, with his home in Scotland, that he approached the Governor of New York, with an appeal for a large grant of land in that area. If granted, he would settle a group of Scottish crofters from Islay and Jura on it. This settlement would act as a line of defense against the French.

The Governor made him a grant of 350,000 acres of land to the east of the upper Hudson. It was named Argyle Town. This was in 1737. Loughlin Campbell hurried back to Scotland, and persuaded a group of crofters on the Isle of Islay to agree to settle in America. In the following spring of 1738 families totaling persons set sail and in June 1738 they landed in New York. This group spoke Gaelic only, and found it a difficult situation in an area which English & Dutch only was spoken. In June of the following year a second group arrived. There were families with a total of persons. In addition, a third group arrived in 1740.

Among the 1740 group was Duncan Campbell of the family of Duntoon with his wife ^{and three sons} ~~and~~ and three sons, James, Alexander, Archibald and one daughter, Caty. He eventually ~~was~~ allotted acres near Greenwich in Argyle Town. Here he continued after the settlement in 1765. He was a prominent man and served as Supervisor of Argyle.

When the settlement should have begun, it was discovered that certain members of the Provincial Assembly asked not only for higher fees but for a large portion of the land being granted. This attitude postponed the settlement and the emigrants sought any possible employment to drive off starvation. Here they were not familiar with the language, being only familiar with Gaelic, short of funds and far from home.



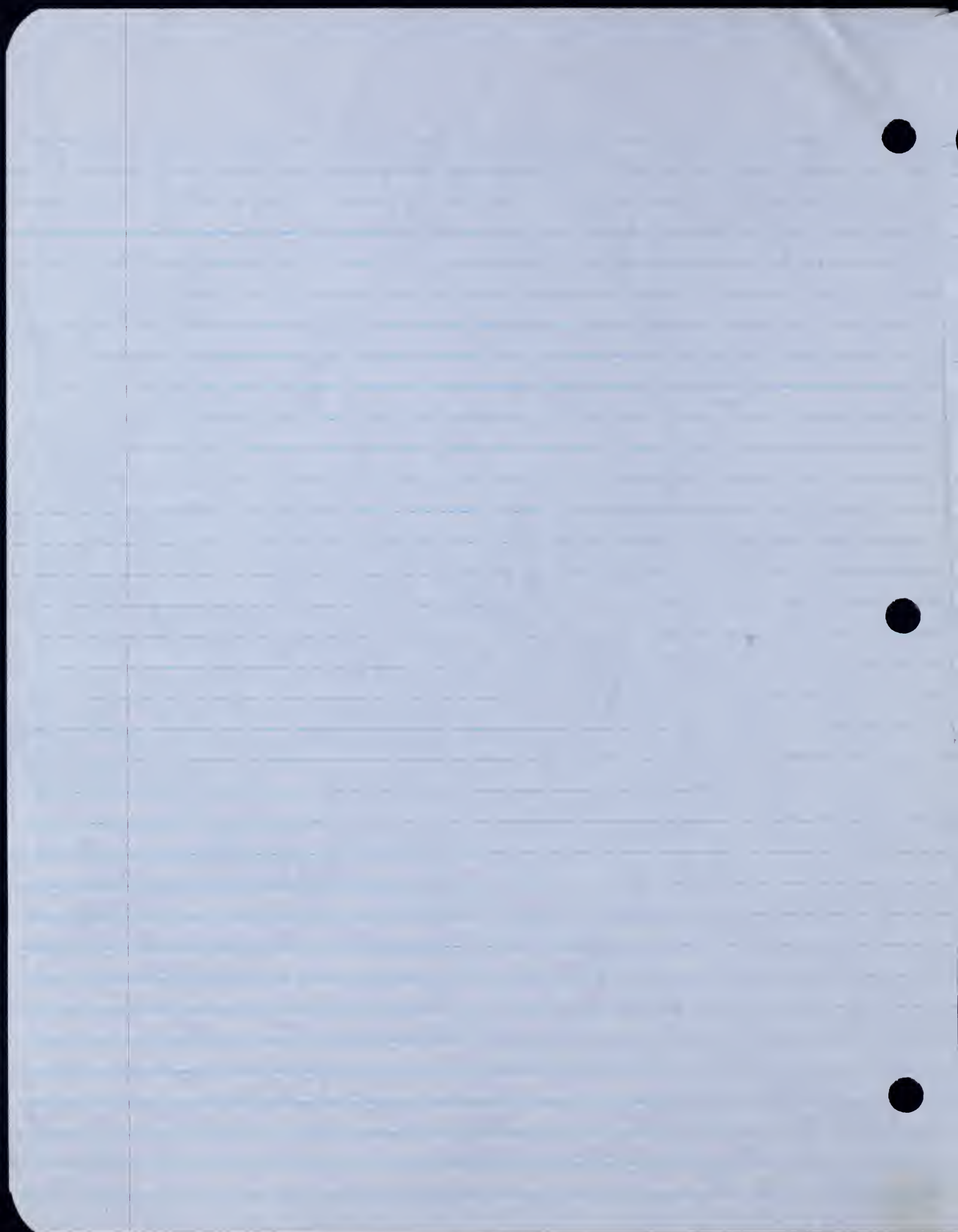
If, in the course of ancestor hunting, you should discover two persons of identical name, ^{Alexander Campbell} who were living in Northern New York Province, and who became loyalist settlers in Eastern Ontario in 1784, it would be natural for you to select, off hand, the more prominent one as your ancestor. It would be most disappointing, after several years of intense searching, to discover that you had chosen the wrong man.

This, in fact, is what actually happened in the case of Alexander Campbell, a first settler in Adolphustown on the Bay of Quinte. Several persons had chosen, as their ancestor, ^{another} Alexander, ^{who} a merchant residing in Schenectady in 1775. He had served as an officer in the 42nd Highland Regiment, and on retirement had established himself along the Mohawk River. He had declared for his king and served during the Revolution, ^{and later} settling in Montreal, and later in ^{still the} Augusta-Preecott area. He later became a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. So, it was no surprise when he was chosen as the ancestor of several present-day families.

This Alexander Campbell was the father of five sons and three daughters, while the ^{other} Alexander ^{Campbell} of Adolphustown had only one son and six or more daughters. ~~much~~

~~and searching finally brought a change in ancestry~~
This difference in family size led to ^{a need for} further intense search, and eventually laid bare the equally ~~brought to the~~ dramatic history of the true ancestor. ~~for~~

There was another Campbell officer involved in the conflict with the French. He was Laughlin Campbell. In the course of repeatedly travelling in Northern New York, he became impressed by the similarity of

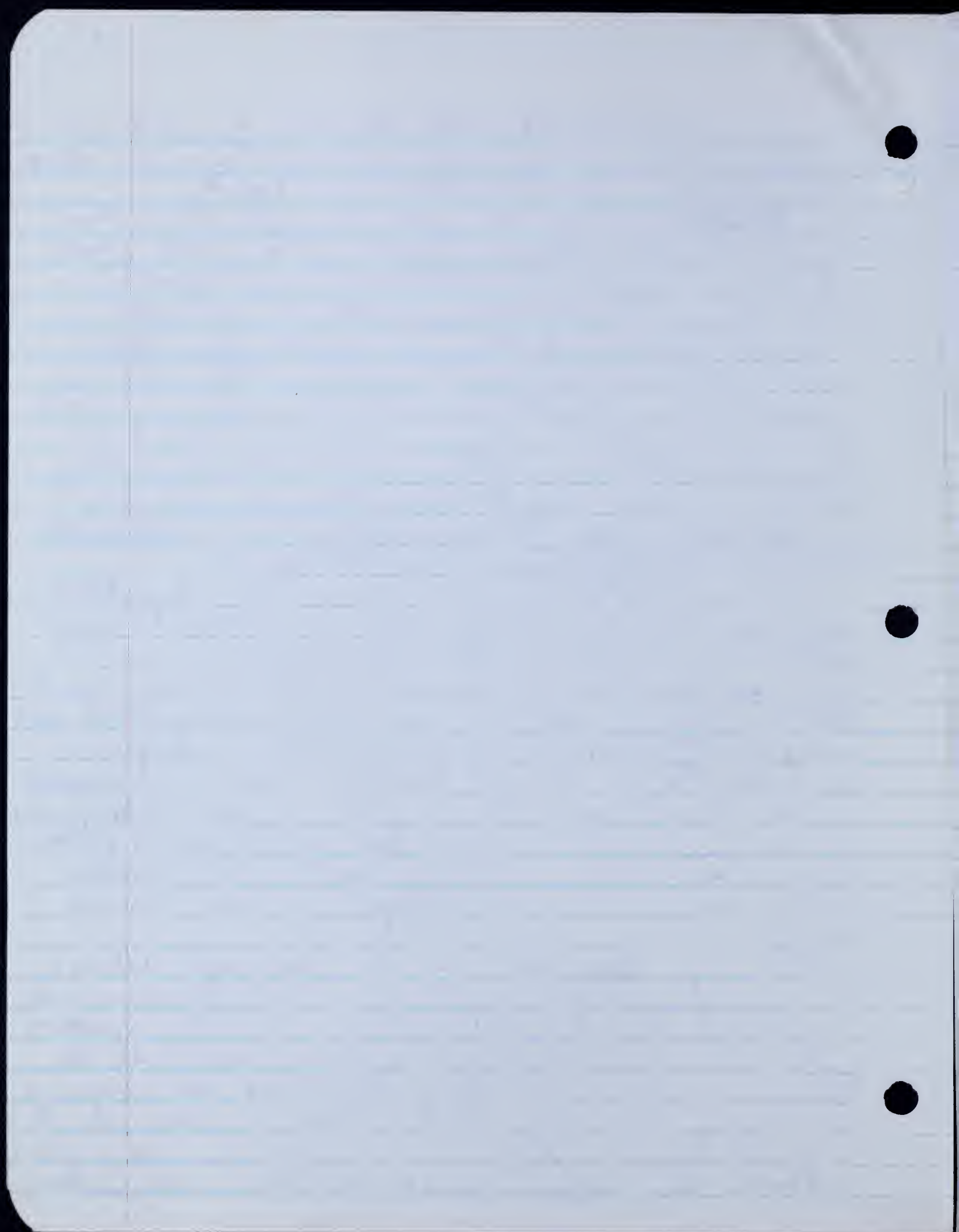


you decided that the latter Alexander Campbell was your ancestor, you will discover that he had a most interesting life story and well worthy of your loyalty.

~~It~~ It all began during the long yet intermittent conflict between France and England for the riches of North America. An officer in a Scottish regiment involved in this struggle, Lauchlin Campbell became interested in the land along Lake Champlain and the Upper Hudson Valley. It continued to remind him of the hills and valleys of his native Scotland. As a true Scot he aspired to become a Laird in America. With this in mind he approached the Governor of New York about 1736, seeking an area of land along the Northern Hudson, which he would use as settlement for Scottish persons ~~who would~~ whose presence there would serve as a line of defense ~~as~~ ^{act as a line of defense} against the French.

It was agreed ^{in 1738} that he would be granted a large block of land, some 40,000 acres, on which his adherents would settle. He hastily returned to Scotland where he rounded up several hundred prospective Scottish settlers for his estate in America. They came mainly from the Scottish isles called Islay ^{and Jura}. The first shipload composed of 33 families and a total of 138 set sail, and after a long voyage, landed in New York in June, 1738. A second shipload of 42 families and 164 passengers, arrived in New York in June 1739. These had all been crofters in Islay, speaking only Gaelic. A third ship also sailed from Jura an island close to Islay.

But Capt. Campbell met with delay after delay. The grasping, corrupt officials in New York, demanded a gift of one-half of the land allotted, in addition to excessive fees. As a result Campbell could not meet with their demands, and being stubborn stiff-necked Scots, refused to comply. They were scattered here and there, unable to speak English or Dutch and only familiar with agriculture. They suffered greatly and were scattered down



New York area. By 1763, thirty-one had died and the fate of an additional ~~that~~ twenty-eight were unknown. Finally, by 1765, after two renewals of the petition, a committee of a few original applicants began a departure to the Argyll patent. This small group travelled on foot. Tappan and Haverstraw, taking with them a few horses laden with necessities. After arriving at the Saratoga (Schuylerville) area they rested in the barracks, before crossing the river to their new home land.

Among the group was Duncan Campbell with his sons James Alexander and Archibald. The families of these people were closely related by blood marriage, and set to work to help each other in building one room huts cutting down trees and preparing land for crops during that same summer.



important

If, in the course of ancestor hunting, ^{you} we should discover two persons living in the same area and bearing the same given name, ^{I would let the natural} we would naturally ^{York to} select the more important as our ancestor. And in spite of your saying, "I wouldn't do a thing like that," it has been done repeatedly in the past and present.

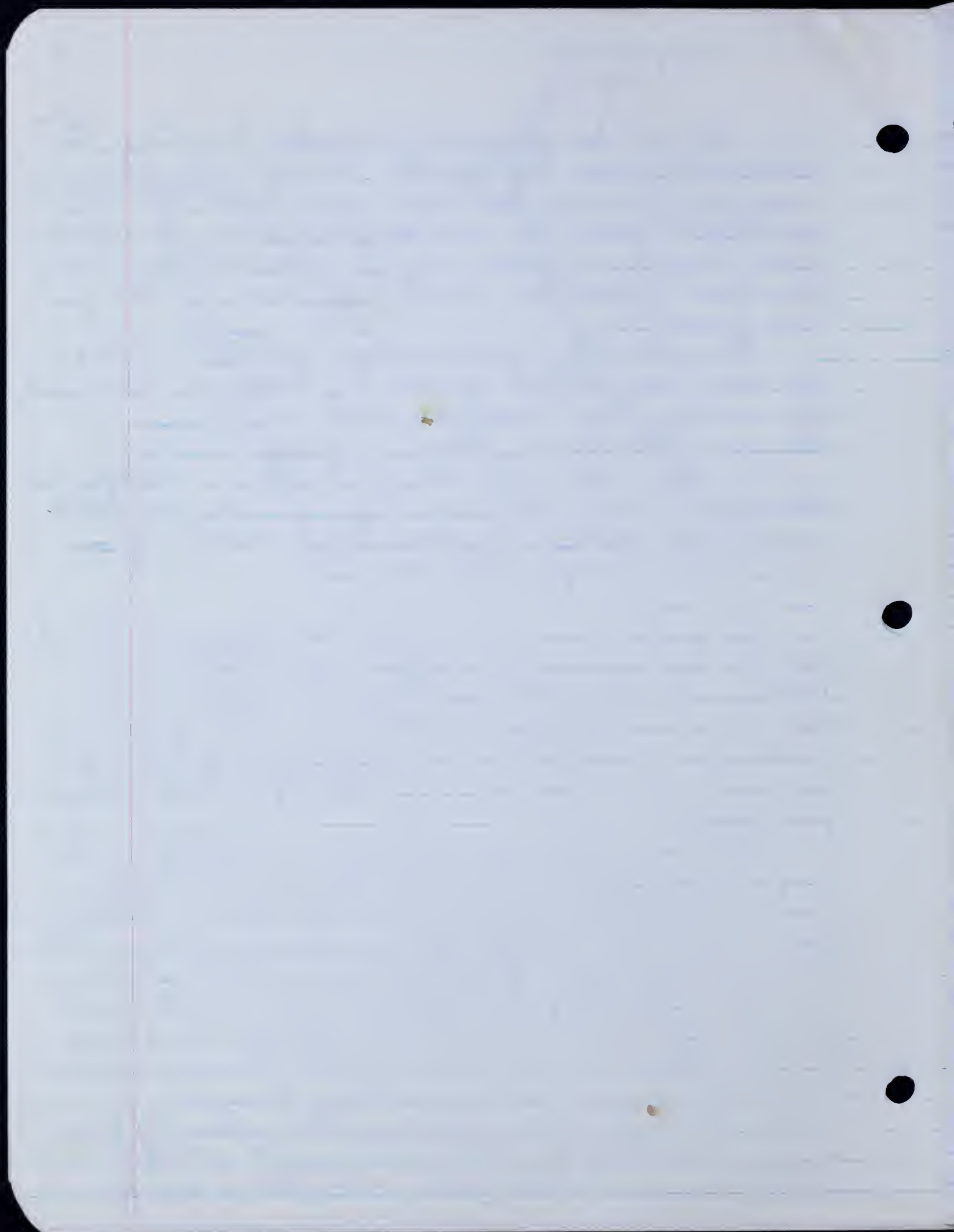
An extremely good example is ^{found} demonstrated in the choice, by certain persons, of Alexander Campbell, the merchant of Schenectady, in 1775, who became a Member of the Executive Council of Upper Canada.

The other Alexander, an early settler in Adolphustown although not nearly so famous a personality, was still an ancestor of whom any descendant could be proud. But, let us compare these two men.

If, in the course of ancestor hunting, you should discover two persons of identical name, ^{who were} ~~and~~ living in Northern New York State and true U.E. Loyalists, it would be natural for you to select the more prominent one as your ancestor. And it would only be after you had done more serious searching ^{you were forced to} before you might change your mind.

It is true that several persons investigating the Campbell family of U.E. Loyalists, chose the Alexander a merchant of Schenectady, who had been a Scottish officer in the 42nd Highland Regiment, and who in 1776 declared himself for the King. Eventually he became a resident in the Augusta-Prescott area and became a member of the Executive Council of Upper Canada in the 1800's. Thus it is no wonder that he was chosen as ancestor by several present day families.

This Alexander Campbell was the father of five sons and three daughters. Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown had only one son and at least six daughters. And after



him so much of his home in ^{the} ~~Western~~ hills and Isles of Western Scotland. It was thus in 1737 that he made a close inspection of the yet unsettled lands along the Northern Hudson River, and ended by applying to the Governor for a grant of land upon which he would settle a number of Scottish ^{crofters} ~~families~~, who would serve as a line of first defence against the French. Lt-Governor Clarke, in Albany, was favorably impressed with the idea, and promised him a block of ~~forty~~ ^{thirty} thousand acres, without the heavy fees if the settlers were newly arrived Scots.

Captain Campbell hastened back to his native island of Islay. His glowing accounts of the new land appealed to the crofters, and he was able to obtain a group who sailed from Scotland in the spring of 1738, and after a ~~troubled~~ voyage arrived in New York in June. This first boatload composed of 33 families with a total of 135, of whom 42 were children. In the next year, 1739, a second party of 42 families, with total of 169, ^{and 28 children} made the landing in New York in June 1739, mainly from Islay & Jura. And late in 1740, a third boatload arrived in New York.

But Captain Campbell met with delay and disappointments. The grasping, corrupt officials demanded not only excessive fees, but a gift of one half of the lands to be allotted to the Captain's people. Neither the emigrants nor Captain Campbell could concede to such a plot. So the matter dragged on. The emigrants, speaking only Gaelic, were scattered about New York after finding any kind of employment. By 1763 thirty one had died and the fate of 28 others was unknown.

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.]

thing ~~one had said~~ and of the fate of 28 others ~~as~~
~~unknown~~

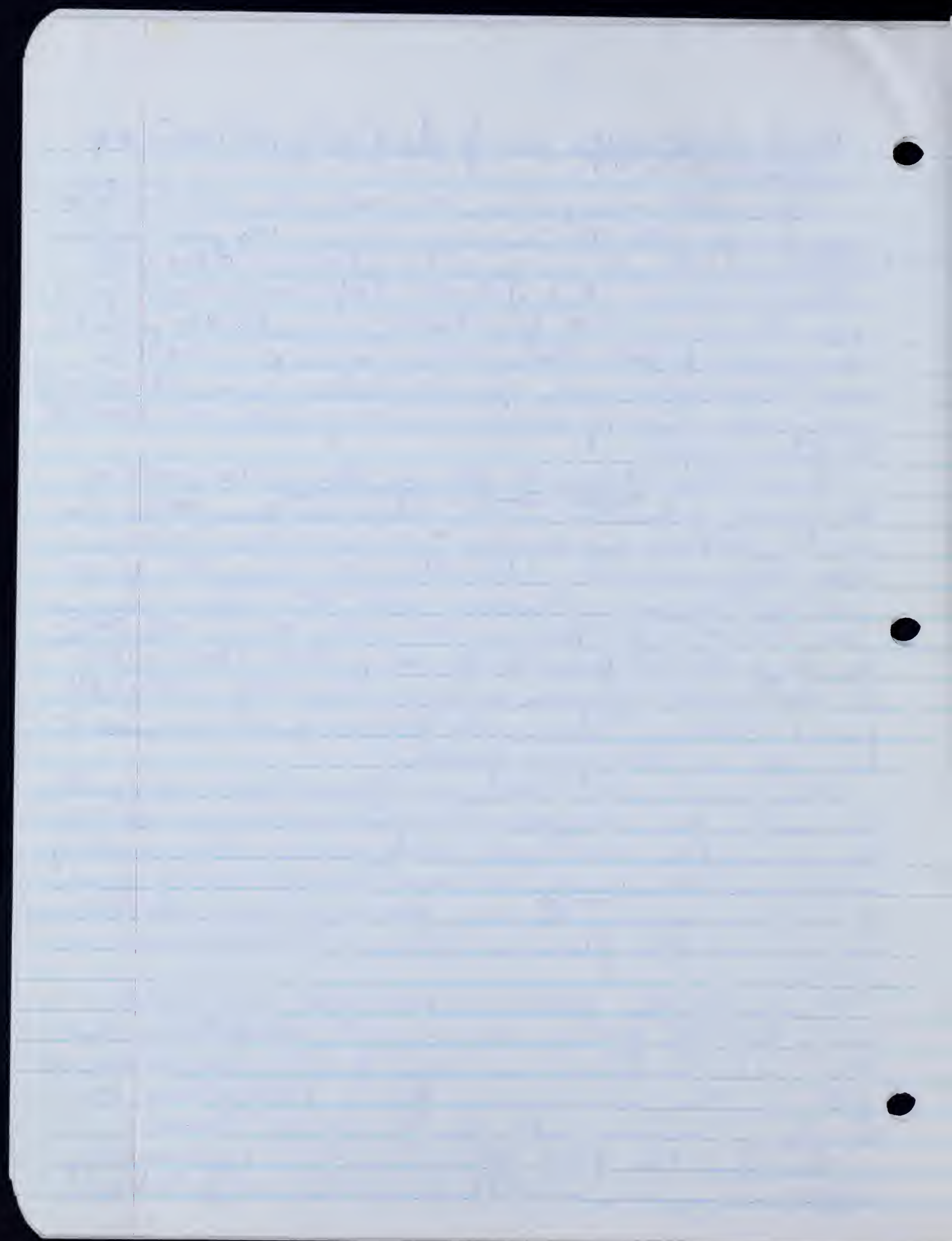
The matter dragged on. The members of the legislature were at odds with the Governor, causing the poor crofters ^{much suffering}. Additional attempts were made by petitions in 1761 + 1763 without success. But, at last, in 1767, twenty-eight years after the arrival of the first load of emigrants the patent was granted for forty thousand acres of land, in what is now Washington County for distribution among the original emigrants. Lots of varying number of acres were allocated to those eligible.

Among those eligible for lots were Duncan Campbell of the family of Dunoon, ^{and after reference to the Gentleman} and his three sons James, Alexander and Archibald and daughter Cathy, all of whom had been ~~born~~ before arrival in 1840. They were among the group who left Tappan and Rockland County, ^{on the lower Hudson,} on a spring morning. They travelled on foot following the old road through Albany ^{and on} to Saratoga. There they forded the Hudson just above the mouth of the Ballenkill and followed the old trail to the site of the present village of Greenwich. They had finally arrived at home after so many years of waiting.

This summer was a busy one. Joining forces and asserting one another, trees were felled, and ground was prepared for crops. One room cabins were erected. So by autumn the marks of settlement showed up all over the area. As the signs of autumn appeared, ^{some of} the men journeyed down the Hudson and returned the following spring with their wives and children.

Gradually the settlement developed, as it should, seeing that the families were so well intermingling that they could be termed one happy family. Cathy the daughter of Duncan Campbell married Duncan McArthur and was living several miles from her parents' home.

Then came the first indication of the approaching revolutionary war, in which the Scots of Angyle County



1

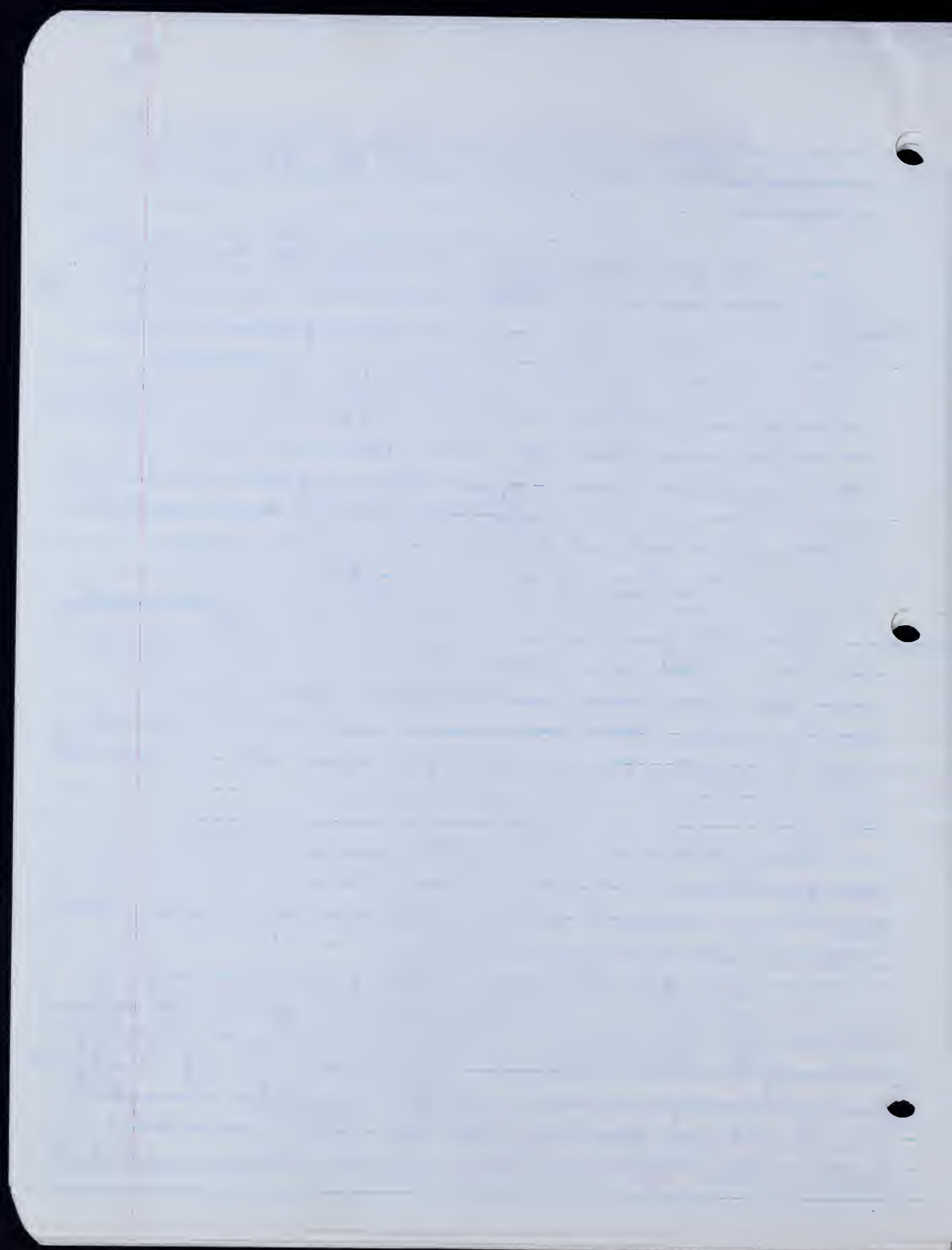
If you should ever find enough nerve to undertake ~~an~~ investigation into the story of your ancestors

If you should ever undertake ^{an} investigation into your ancestral ~~ties~~, and, like a young lady ~~some~~ ^{who about} several years ago, discover two persons of the same name residing in Upper New York State, and who finally settled in Eastern Upper Canada as Loyalists in 1784, and that one later became a member of the Legislative Council of our budding province, do not choose the wrong one ~~on the strength of~~ because of his notoriety. You might live to regret such a decision, without further investigation.

This young lady was searching her Campbell ancestry. She knew that her ancestor, Alexander Campbell, had an only son, Archibald, and that both had settled in Adolphustown. And when she learned that the member of the Legislative Council had five sons, she realized that she had made an embarrassing error.

Being interested in this family of Campbells in Adolphustown, I continued the search, and discovered that I was involved in one of the most fascinating stories in the annals of Loyalist history.

The story had its origin in the prolonged conflict between the French and English Nations for the yet unknown ^{English} reaches of the North American Continent. One of the officers during those years was a Captain Lauchlin Campbell who had become familiar with the hills and valleys of Northern New York and Vermont. This area reminded



~~Campbell depended and associated materially upon King George. But even more so were they attached to their lands.~~

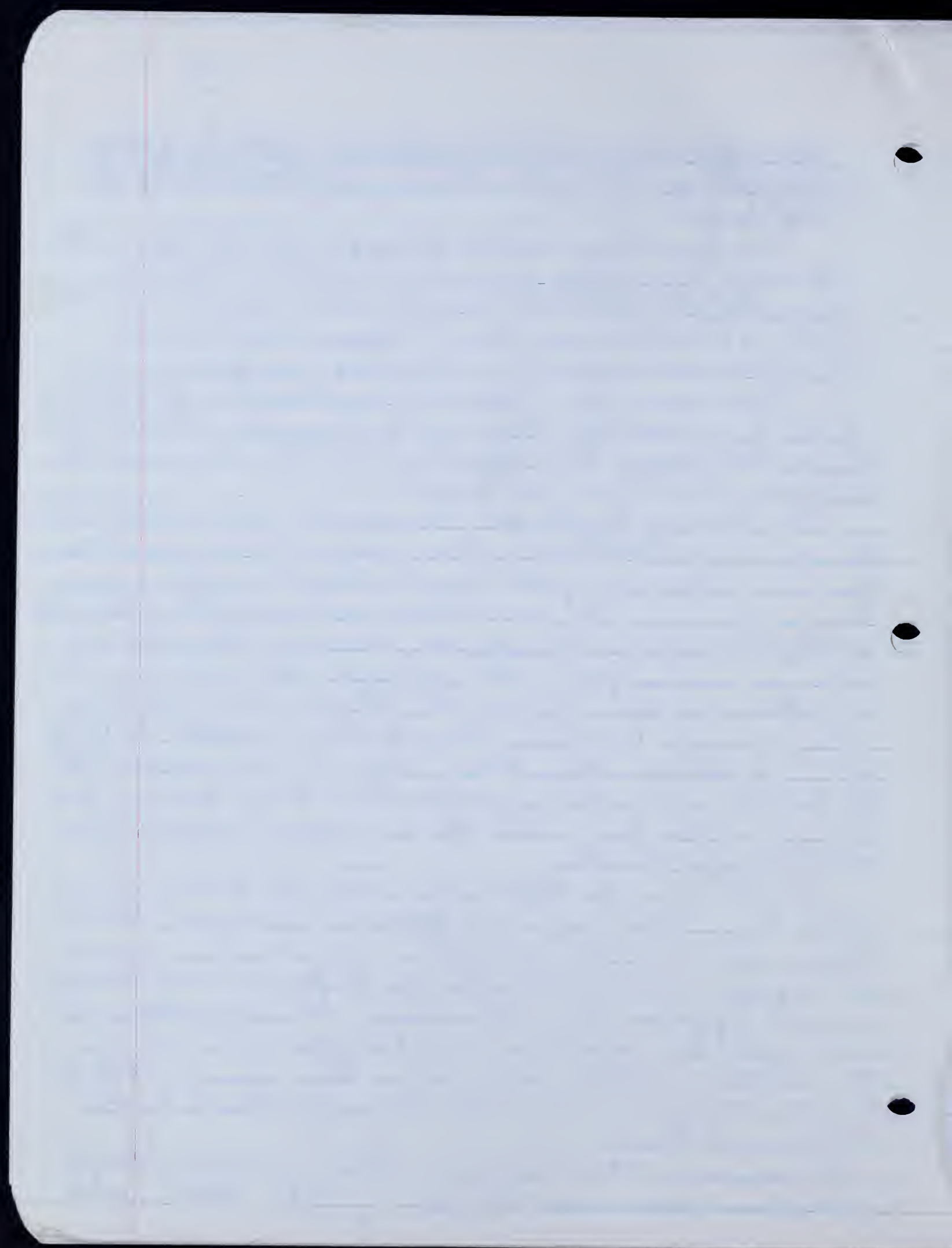
The first town meeting of Argyle was held Apr. 2, 1771, at which time there were only 90 voters. Duncan Campbell ^{of the family of Dunbar} was chosen as supervisor, which position he held until 1781. At the same time it appears that his son Archibald was appointed as assessor and fence viewer.

Then came the difficulties produced by the activities of the Green Mountain Boys and the formation of Washington County. But before the difficulties could be ironed out the American Revolution had begun.

The Scots of Argyle, being newcomers, knew little about the causes of the Revolution. Being Scots of the Campbell Clan, they were adherents of the Georgian Kings. In other words, here in America they were Tories, and such they remained ~~throughout~~ throughout the Revolution. However, they did not take an active part in the struggle. The Scots were also very attached to their land and their homes, having had such a long struggle in a strange land for their rights. It would be easy to imagine their terror when it was rumored that the British were about to invade their land. However, they remained on their land, while the so-called Patriots fled south to safer territory.

In 1777 came the information that the British Army under General Burgoyne was preparing to invade their Province from Canada. With him were Indian scouts. As Burgoyne moved slowly through the forests in their direction, he issued a proclamation commanding all loyal settlers to seek protection and service in his approaching army. The Scottish settlers remained on their land, although they were truly alarmed at the danger of attack by the roaming Indians.

It happened that summer that a roving band of Indians approached the farm of John Allen, who

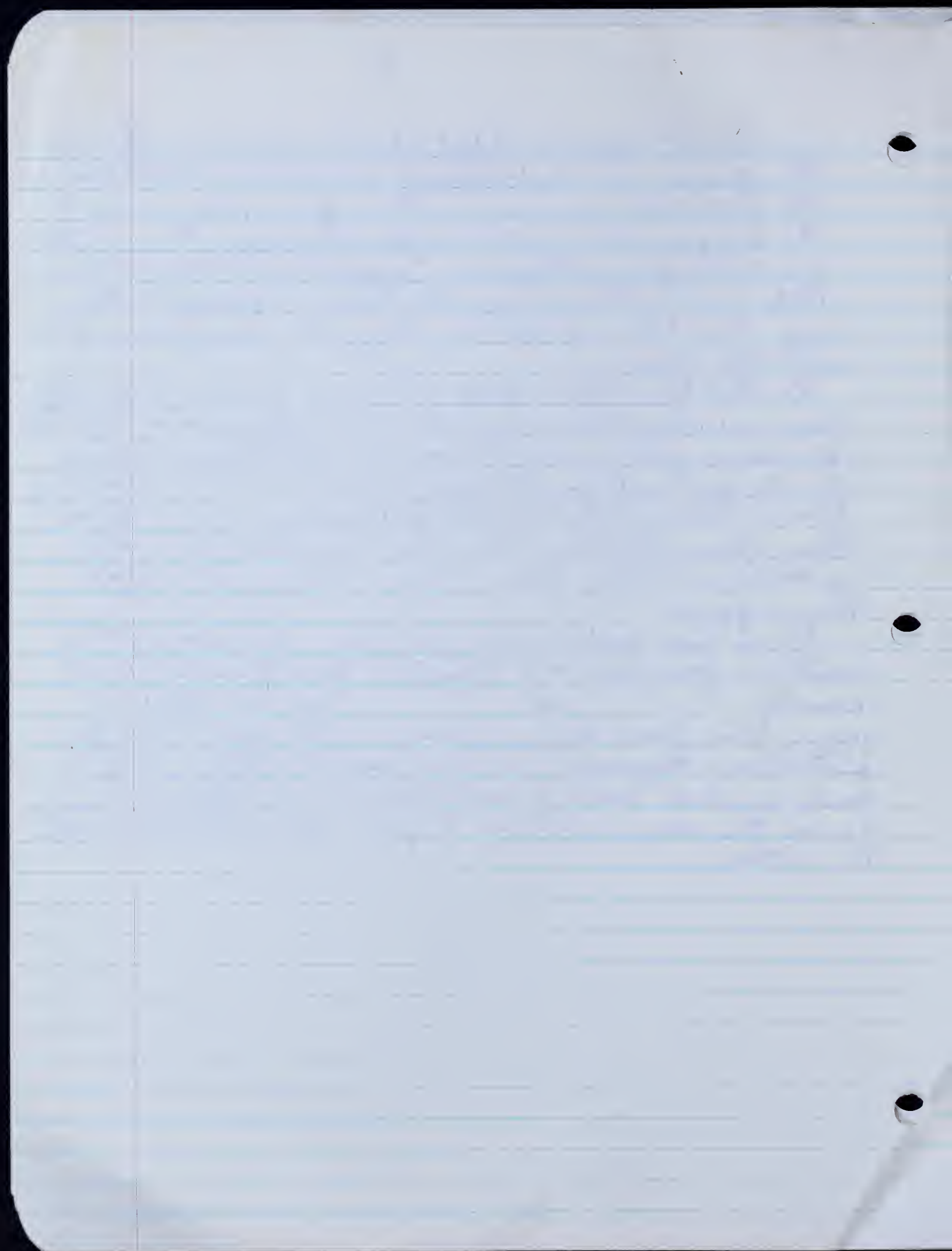


?

Gen Burgoyne kept slowly advancing through the forest and by 27th July had reached Fort Edward. The Scots had remained on their farms, but several of the younger men decided to join Burgoyne. So on that same date James Alexander Campbell and several others of the same sentiment mounted horses to proceed on their way. They took a younger lad along so he could relieve him with the horses.

On that same day a group of Indians surrounded the Allen home and slaughtered & scalped all the family and departed. This same party evidently arrived in Fort Edward in time to interfere with another party of Indians who were escorting Jane McCree and Mrs. McNeil to Burgoyne's Army & David Jones, James betrothed. The result is a well known story of killing & scalping Jane McCree & carrying her scalp to David Jones.

These two sad events put a fear into the hearts of the Scottish families and a gathering of the families at the home of ^{on} ~~the~~ ^{was carried out in} preparation for a hurried journey to Burgoyne's Army for protection. However, news of a possible interference by a party of rebels led to a hasty departure by night by the men, leaving the women & children to follow along next morning with the cattle.



several miles inland from the Battlehill. The Indians surprised the family at regular duties and slaughtered & scalped all members and left the bodies where they fell.

Not too far away ^{only two miles} was the farm of Duncan McArthur who had married Cully, daughter of Duncan Campbell, the Supervisor. Her brother Alexander Campbell was with the British Army when he heard of the massacre of the Allens. Naturally he worried about his sister and family only two miles from the Allens. So he departed

where he had gone on July 2 with his brother James to enlist in British Army

July 20 a small cavalcade of your horsemen passed the Duncan McArthur home on way to join Brydges - enlisted James & Alex Campbell on July 27

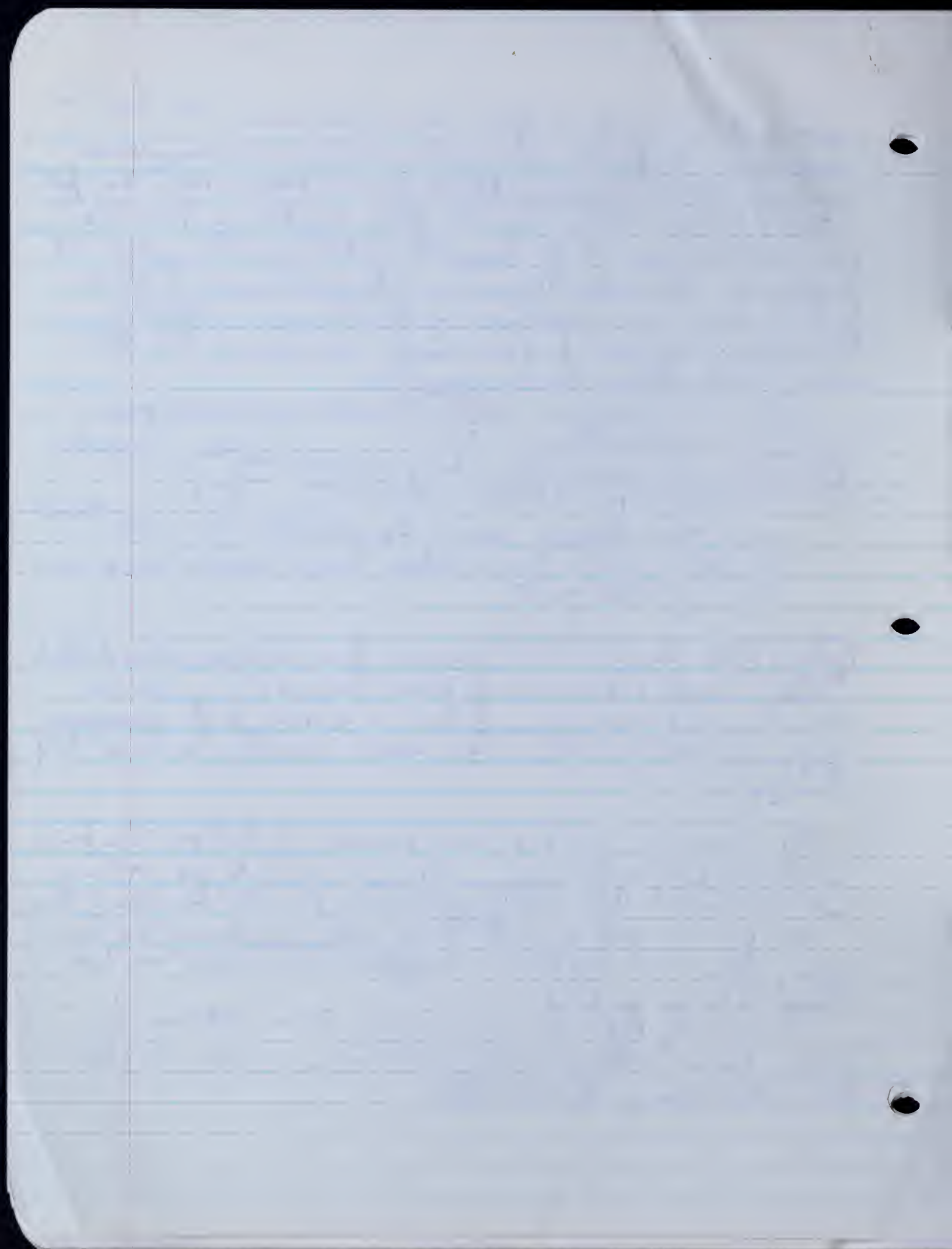
News of Allen tragedy reached Duncan MacArthur farm when Alex Campbell learned that the Indian scalps brought & camp were those of Allen family

July 28 the day after Allen massacre James MacArthur & his wife were captured & hurried off toward British Camp. On the way they met another party of Indians & a struggle for possession of James MacArthur resulted in his death & scalping on the W. Bank of the field.

The massacre led to a hasty departure of Scots from their farms to the safety of Brydges Army which by July 29th was at Ft Edward where the Campbell boys James & Alex were already there

The families gathered secretly to the McNaughton home at Fort Edward. Among them was Old Duncan Campbell & his son Archibald who had hoped to remain neutral

A rumor of Rebel party approaching caused the men to hasten toward Ft Edward leaving the women & children to stay out in the morning with their cattle



P. 2 Campbell

14 " Duncan &
sons

15- Duncans farm

20 " dau Caty
wife of McArthur

30 James & Alexander
join British

37 Duncan & son
Archibald & Flora

39 Alexander brother
of Mrs McArthur

41 Death of Duncans
wife

58 Duncan of Dunbar

H. C. BURLEIGH, M.D.
BATH, ONT.

19

Duncan Campbell not located in a book
For the Patterson & Greenough day-way

R

Mother Ann Senior d 1777 at Ft
Edward

526-6326

Katie (Campbell) McCaithen
d 3 July 1811 ae 73 1738

= Simon McCaithen
d 1 Feb 1813 ae 84 1729

Alex d 1729 d 10 9 1811 ae 82 1729

James

Archd = Eliza d. Archd McNeill
d 1808 ae 69 1739

James Campbell married Betty,
a dau. of Rev Dr. Clark
One of his children Thomas became
a Judge in Canada

James Campbell's 2nd wife was St John
Honeywoods

James property in Can was entailed &
on his death his older son Thomas
(over)

Memo

To

Note

À

From

De

Date

Took it all, leaving his step mother
destitute



Canada
Post

Postes
Canada

45-066-073 (1-75)

A

I don't find it strange that in choosing as an ancestor we tend to pick the man of higher rank or more heroism for ~~our~~ our great, great grandfathers parent, while the other one seems to fit the family better. There may be several Alexanders, or a half dozen named Barnabas, and as if by fate we pick the wrong one as an ancestor. For instance, knowing that one of my ancestors was born in a town in Vermont, I found 10 possible ancestors James & Samuel, two brothers living in the town. I chose James, as he was aged 20 when the first known child was born. So I chose James as my ancestor. However, it appears that Jacob was the correct ancestor. He had arrived in town too late to be recorded.

Another error appears in the ancestor of ^{the} Barnabas Wemp family of Amherst Island. A man in New York State named Wemple ^{compiled} ~~wrote~~ the genealogy of the Amherst Island family. He scanned the possible Barnabases who could have been the Wemp who became a Loyalist, and chose a Barnabas, born in 1738. This sounds logical, but the Barnabas on Amherst Island died in 1841, which means that he had died at 104 years of age. And there was no recognition of that fact. But, I discovered that Mr Wemple had picked the wrong Barnabas. The Haldimand Papers in a census of (Kingston) Ft Frontenac in 1783, states that Wemp was 24 yrs & 6 months in age, while his wife Catherine was 22 yrs 3 months of age. So, I corrected the genealogical records of the Wemps, and no one believes me.

But there were other errors in the genealogy of our local families. Another error occurred in the Campbell family of Adolphustown. The first one was Alexander, which led to the problem, seeing that there was another of the same name. Our Alexander had become an early settler in Angyle Town, Washington ^{County} ~~County~~ where he had been the Supervisor of the W. B. C. W. ^{of Burlington, N. Y.} Town. The other Alexander was a Merchant of Schenectady. He was a prominent man and after being active in Montreal, he settled along the St

352-7808

Lost Treasure

See Bath Scrapbook p 22

omniscient; or clairvoyant; or perhaps
a message via a U.F.O.

In almost two centuries our part of the northeastern
area of Lake Ontario, a story has persisted about buried
treasure. The residents of Prince Edward County suspect
that it lies buried in the sandy mounds inland from the
Orillia Beach. A second site is said to be on the shoreline
in the neighborhood of Collingwood Bay.

The treasure is said to have originated in the capture and
abandonment of ^{French} Fort Niagara by the British Army under command
of Sir William Johnson in August 1759. It is said that prior to
actual surrender, the religious paraphernalia, as well as any
other precious items, ^{were} spirited out of the fort to ^{avoid} seizure
by the enemy. When the activities pertaining to military in-
volvement had subsided, it is said that these precious articles were
put on board a French vessel with the object of transporting them down
the lake and river to French Canada.

As the British ~~gradually~~ gradually assuming control of Lake Ontario,
the French treasure-laden vessel was in danger of seizure. As a result, it
is said that the vessel sought a proper place to bury at least temp-
orarily, the precious articles. One story tells of burial at the Orillia
Beach, ^{in Prince Edward County} the other ^{took place} ~~was~~ ^{various} ~~about Collingwood Bay~~
^{relates that the} somewhere in the Collingwood Bay area.

Newspapers over the years have referred to the stories
of searches for the treasure.

B

St Lawrence and later became member of the executive council of Upper Canada.

Then, if you were looking for an Alexander Campbell as your ancestor, which one would you choose? Right? You would ~~choose~~ opt for the Alexander of Schenectady. And you would be wrong, as descendants of the Adolphustown Campbells have done in the past.

Like all Campbells, Alexander's family originated in the Highlands of Scotland. The story begins early in the eighteenth century, when a Captain Campbell, a member of the Scottish Regiment who had served a number of years in America during the early conflicts with the French in Canada. He had been up and down the Upper Hudson and Lake George and Saratoga. He admired the countryside and knowing that lands were being granted to prospective settlers, he approached Lieut. Governor Clarke in Albany and received the promise of an allotment of thirty thousand acres providing he ~~induced~~ would furnish settlers from Scotland who would act as a buffer against future attacks by the French in Canada.

Capt Campbell hastened back to his home on Islay, in the Hebrides, with a dream of empire in the new world. His accounts of the American countryside fired the hopes of many of the struggling crofters. ~~There~~ he had no trouble in obtaining prospective settlers in the neighboring isles and Glen of the Highlands.

The first shipload of emigrants sailed from Islay in 1738. There were 135 persons, making up 33 families. During a ~~rough~~ rough passage under most primitive conditions, they arrived in New York in June 1738, bedraggled and hungry. They spoke only Gaelic and were lost in the new world while Captain Campbell approached the authorities for completion of the deal.

A second shipload arrived in New York in June 1739.

Stranger Events Have Happened! But —

A In the course of that prolonged, yet intermittent struggle between France and England for possession of the North American Continent, a most dramatic, yet unforeseen event occurred. The French, ~~stressing the fur trade and the christianizing of the natives, as well as~~ whose primary purpose for being in the new world seems ~~to have been to reap quick profits from any source~~, at the same time making sure that the natives favored the French with their furs. The French colonial policy stressed quick profits from any source rather than colonization. ~~There was much stress put on christianization of the natives. Christianization of the natives~~ The French Colonial Policy meant much to the French, as it tended to attract the natives to the French way of life.

B The French, following La Salle's Trail, ^{continued to} penetrated into the western lands by proceeding down the Ohio + ^{at the same time} ~~Mississippi~~ and ~~down~~ to the Gulf of Mexico. Pressure was thus being exerted to confine the British colonies to the Atlantic coastline. Penetration by the British across the Appalachian mountains was becoming increasingly difficult. The establishment by the French of a fort on the Monongahela ^{called} at Fort Duquesne, on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, was almost the last straw. It incited the British to send an army under General Braddock to destroy this fort and thus to allow British expansion over the mountains. Braddock's Army of 2000 British soldiers landed in Virginia and the march to the French Fort began. Its westward progress ended on July 9th 1755 when they ran into an ambush when only about six miles short of their

Such prolonged pressure was worsened to the boiling point when the French established an outpost named Fort Duquesne on the Monongahela River at the site of the present city of Pittsburgh.

with 169 emigrants of 42 families, while a third year later
soon after sailed from the Isle of Jura, also in the Hebrides.
But Captain Campbell met with delay after delay and
disappointment after disappointment. The grasping, corrupt
officials demand not only excessive fees, but the gift of
one-half of the lands to be allotted. As the Scots were unable
to pay the fees, and also stubborn yet honest Seafarers, they
could not agree to the stiff requirements, they failed to become
settlers.

Then followed a period of desperation and deprivation,
in spite of Captain Campbell's efforts. As they were
unskilled except in agriculture, it was almost impossible
to find employment. Sixteen found homes in New York
City, eight settled in New Jersey, three in Pennsylvania,
two in Albany, three in Jamaica in the West Indies, and
a number found work finally in Orange & Rockland Counties.
By 1763, thirty-one had died, and the fate of twenty-eight others
will remain unknown.

Repeated attempts by the Governor were made ^{in the succeeding years} to find
homes for these disappointed people, but it finally faded away.
Even so, the Scots and their descendants kept the issue alive
as much as possible. Then in 1761 another petition for a grant
was addressed to the legislature. Delays resulted and a second
petition was presented in 1763. Then, at long last, in 1764, twenty-nine
years since the first shipload departed from Islay, the New York
provincial government granted a patent for 40,000 acres of land in
Washington County for its distribution to the residue of the
Scots who came in 1738 and 9. The area was surveyed and
deeds issued for 133 lots.

On a spring morning, early in 1765, a little band of these pioneers

Lower Hudson Valley. ^{about 1728-9} They travelled on foot D
out from the ~~New Jersey shore~~ from Tappan to Albany, carrying a few simple tools, provisions
and cooking utensils. Then on to Saratoga, fording the Hudson
River just north of the Battenhill ^{27 Christman Court}
river and on to East Greenwich ^{Markham, Ontario}
where they were in the midst of their new homeland. ^{August 18, 1970}

In the group had come Duncan Campbell and his sons,
James, ^{Mrs.} Alexander and Archibald, the family from whence came
the Campbells of Adolphustown, in the person of Alexander, the
second son. The women of the family remained behind and
were to make the journey a year later. Then, having received
their allotment of 350 acres near East Greenwich, the rest of
the family were brought up the Hudson River to join the men.
Alexander, the middle son born by now (1865) reached the age
of 27 years.

During the succeeding ten years, the Scots of Argyle
became settled. They spoke an alien tongue and, on the
whole, wished to be left alone to become acclimated. And with
the onset of the American Revolution in 1776, they on the whole,
were loyal to the crown, but at the same time wished to stay
put on their hard-won lands. So, while some of the younger
men were anxious to join Burgoyne on his way down the
Hudson River, the elders of the community, while seeking
protection under General Burgoyne's wing, still wished to
occupy their lands.

The Scots, not familiar with American methods of
warfare, were very fearful of the Indian raids. The slaying
of Jane McCrea and the slaughtering of the Allen family,
who were near neighbors, drove them to flee to Burgoyne's
Army for protection. Duncan with his family did likewise
and while there the two sons, James and Alexander joined
the forces and finally settled in Canada after Burgoyne's surrender.

C

As General Burgoyne's Army advanced to the upper reaches of the Hudson River and approached Fort Edward, ~~this was~~ ^{he had} ~~reached~~ ^{reached} the upper ~~reaches~~ ^{edge} of Argyle town which was still in the early stages of ^{settlers} settlement. The Scots, while loyal to British ways, would have preferred a long peaceful period for a finer settlement.

As General Burgoyne's army advanced to the upper reaches of the Hudson River and approached the village of Fort Edward, he had reached the upper edge of Argyle town. Its Scotch settlers were those who had been deprived of promised lands for more than thirty years. Being composed of determined Scots they wished to be left in peace to settle in their new homes. Still they were loyal to British institutions, and realizing the attitude of their neighbors, looked to the British army for protection. Even then, a number of younger Scots, including Alexander and James, the older sons of ~~Duncan Campbell of Dunfermline~~, one of the several Duncan Campbells in the town, already settlers in Argyle town.

Then came the death and scalping of Jane McCrea, the sweetheart of David Jones, a junior officer in the ranks of Gen. Burgoyne's army, to be followed by the massacre of the Allen family in the midst of Argyle. The Allens lived on a farm near the home of the McAnthers, whose wife was a daughter of Duncan Campbell and a sister of James, Alexander and Archibald Campbells. When no word had come from the McAnthers for several days, Alexander Campbell, among others, left Fort Edward to discover whether they had ~~been~~ ^{been} massacred. ~~their well faces~~ ^{their well faces} Alexander reached his sister's home before day-break. All seemed quiet, and by daylight it was found that all was normal on the farm. But, as Indian parties might be prowling in the vicinity, guards were sent in the woods, here and there, and Alexander Campbell was on guard at an upstairs window, while the family ^{prepared to leave for protection under Gen. Burgoyne}.

The journey to Burgoyne's Camp began early in the F morning. The small children were loaded in the only wagon ^{which} ~~then~~ in the town of Angyle. The route followed forest trails ~~and~~ ^{which} were often too narrow for the wagon, being only meant for persons on foot or by horseback. They finally reached the Camp where they remained for a month. Some stayed with the widow McNeil ^{along with} William Bell and some with Alexander McDougall. The cattle, which had accompanied them, were carefully guarded both day and night. The situation was made easy by the sale of the extra milk to the soldiers.

Then, in September, when Burgoyne crossed the Hudson to Saratoga, the Scots feeling more secure, particularly as the Indians had abandoned the army and returned home to prepare for winter conditions. So back home they went to do what would help to make the winter more enjoyable. At the same time those with rebel tendencies also returned from Massachusetts. There was some doubt as to their attitude with ^{regard to} the so-called "Protectionists," those who had fled to Burgoyne. However, all went along peacefully and the Scots settled down to peaceful living.

But many had retired to Canada, particularly those of serviceable age. James & Alexander Campbell became junior officers, while the father, Duncan with his youngest son, Archibald, returned home. Their mother had died at Fort Edward and lies buried there.

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Aug/Sept 1777 Capt Alex Peters.

Jul 1779 220102 Montreal
Alex J P

Aug 1779 220102 Montreal

NB Nov 1780 111211 Lachine

NB Apr 1781 111211 "

1779 Alex + 101000 Montreal Sep 1781 do "

Nov 1780 Alex Pte on fers pensioner NB
Nov 1781 Mrs 011022 Sorel

Apr 1781 Mrs 012042 Vercheres L A NB

Sep 1781 Mrs 012031 Vercheres L 7

Dec 1782 Mrs 2+6 3+6 1-6 Vercheres L 11 - a. Engr 112400 Lachine

Mar 1783 Mrs 01022 L.R. Sorel

July do Mrs 010231 no cap

do James 011101 R. de chene

Jul 1781 112311 Montreal

Nov 1783 Alex 111230
11100222 James.

Innkeeper
Nov 1783 Alex 11023011 Montreal

1866
53
1831

own Office Papers R.R. II

Aug 1780

Alex? pers at L 11 at St. Johns - on duty there

Ens. James Campbell at St. Johns - lately returned from Secret Service

Jas - Betty, dau. of Rev. de Charles

was then a Judge in Canada

father, estate entailed. She took all & left step mother destitute

List of retired Offs 1806

James Campbell (b 1751)

Ens. Long Rangers at 55

at Johnstown in 1783

ROBERT PERRY, U. E.

The Perry family in America had its origin in 1640, when Anthony Perry, born in England in 1615, crossed the Atlantic Ocean and settled in Rehoboth, Mass., a year after his arrival. That he was a prominent member of his community is evident by his being appointed a Deputy to the Plymouth Court in Boston. In 1673 he was appointed a De a representative to the General Court in Boston.

112 The Loyalty of America & Her Sons
Kyeason.

800

~~1891~~
~~1892~~
27. Report of Can Arch.
1891 450 pp.

15

History of Stormont, Dundas
and Glengarry Counties
Hartness

Campbell
1

Of the first member for Dundas, Alexander Campbell, it has been impossible to obtain any definite facts. Mr. Croil, writing about 1860, says he was known as "lying Campbell" and I am inclined to think that may have arisen from the fact that the Americans, in writing of one Alexander Campbell, used the expression that "he was of a neutral and equivocal character". This Alexander Campbell was born in Scotland and came to America in 1756 settling in Schenectady, N.Y., where he remained for a few years, afterwards removing to the Schoharie District where he lived for about fifteen years, conducting a store and becoming a Justice of the Peace. He was offered a Commission in the American Army which he refused, as his sympathies were with the British, his store was looted and he was forced to leave that district taking what goods he could salvage and going back to Schenectady where he opened another store and kept a Tavern. He was arrested and confined in gaol for seven months and finally deported to Canada, where he suffered many privations for a time. As Captain Alexander Campbell, he made a claim for compensation in which he was supported by Richard Duncan, Sir John Johnson and Rev. John Datsy, all of whom spoke well of him.

He evidently lived in Montreal for a time, but by 1790, he was living on lot 28 in the first concession of Augusta Township, the site of Fort Oswegatchie, where there

[illegible]

Hist. Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry Campbell²

was a log building which had been used as an officers mess and which then came to be used for a school house, being leased to the inhabitants by Captain Alexander Campbell. On January 1st 1790, he subscribed three pounds for the building of the "Blue Church" above Prescott. He continued to live in that locality until 1805, being marked on the Assessment Roll as J.P. and charged with 5 days road work.

It seems to me that there is a very strong presumption that this is the man who was Dundas' first member. In the first place he no doubt was well acquainted with the early settlers in Dundas who came from the locality in Schoharie where Campbell kept store for fifteen years. There was no Alexander Campbell settled in Dundas at that time nor any local tradition about him. Then others of the early members came from neighbouring Counties. For instance, Frontenac chose its first member from Leeds. Thomas Fraser, second member for Dundas, lived in Edwardsburg, John Beikie, an early member for Stormont, lived in Toronto, and two or three of the early members for Glengarry lived outside the County, although they were connected with the Macdonell family.

The fourth and perhaps the strongest reason for my conclusion is that Richard Duncan of Mariatown was one of the most prominent men of the County at that time. He was Lieutenant for the County, a Legislative Councillor and Judge of the Common Pleas. He could not

Hist. of Stormont Dundas + Glengarry Campbell
Harkness ³

take the position himself and no doubt had much to say in the selection of a candidate. Campbell had lived in Schenectady where Duncan came from, was a J.P. there, no doubt knew Duncan well and was fairly well educated as appears by his letters, so that Duncan might very naturally put him forward as the man for the position.

v. B 166

Provisioned Gratis 25 Dec 1781 - 24 Jan 1782

Ann Campbell	0	1	0	0	0	1	Rt. Yorkers	Isle Jerse.
Alex. Campbell Esq.	1	1	2	4	0	0	—	Lachine
Y Mrs. Campbell	1	1	1	1	3	0		Montreal Willow
<u>Alex. Campbell</u>	0	1	2	0	3	1		Vouchers submitted at £11

Provisioned Gratis 24 Mar 1781

Mrs. Campbell	0	1	3	0	2	0	Montreal	
Alex Campbell	1	1	2	3	1	1	"	
Y <u>Mrs. A. Campbell</u>	0	1	1	0	2	2	L. Rangers	Sorel.
X Mrs. Campbell	0	1	0	1	0	0	" "	Yamaska.

Provisioned Gratis 24 Jul 1783

Mrs. Campbell	0	1	3	0	2	0	Montreal	
Alex. Campbell	1	1	2	3	1	1	"	
Y <u>James Campbell</u>	0	1	1	1	0	1	L. Rangers	Riv. des Chene
Y <u>Mrs. A. Campbell</u>	0	1	0	0	3	1	No Corps	Sorel.

Acknowledge Receipt of Clothing Sorel 7 Dec 1783

Mrs Campbell 0 1 ^{46 - 6} 4 2

Superannuated Gentlemen on Subsistence List

James CampbellAlexander Campbell

Officers names, Characters & Pretensions

Alex^r Campbell, McAlpines. applied Aug 1777 by Sir Guy Carleton
Lieut. Served the Campaign. an active intelligent
man

next

100



Haldimand Papers add Campbell J

v. B 166.

Subsistence for O. Z. R. of Col. J. P. Peters
for Campaign ending 24 Oct 1777
Capt. Alex. Campbell 3 Aug. to 3 Sept.

(then was 48 yrs of age)

Provisioned Gratis 1 July 1779

Alex. Campbell, Esq., Albany Co N.Y. 2 2 0 1 0 2 no employment
Montreal & magistrate in Albany County

Provisioned Gratis 25 Jul - 24 Aug 1779.

Daniel Campbell 1 Montreal
Alex. Campbell, Esq. 2 2 0 1 0 2 "
Mrs. Campbell 0 1 machiche.

Provisioned Gratis 25 Sep - 24 Oct 1779

X Alex. Campbell 0 1 0 1 gets subsistence Montreal.

Provisioned Gratis 25 Oct - 24 Nov 1780

Anna Campbell 0 1 R. Yorkers Lachine
Alex. Campbell Esq 1 1 1 2 1 1 "
Alex. Campbell 1 Pensioner Pointe au Fer.
Allan Campbell 1 machiche

Provisioned Gratis 25 Mar - 24 Apr 1781

Mrs. Campbell 1 1 1 1 3 0 No Corps Montreal Widow
X Alex. Campbell 0 1 2 0 4 2 1 1 Lachine Subsist & 7 per m.
Anne Campbell 0 1 R. Yorkers Pte. Clair
Y Alex. Campbell Esq 1 1 1 2 1 1 No Corps Lachine

~~Provisioned Gratis.~~

Recommended for Subsistence & Temporary Relief

Alexander Campbell & 7 from 25 Aug 1779 a family by Col. Campbell &
Major Gray

Provisioned Gratis 25 Aug - 24 Sept 1781

Alex. Campbell Esq 1 1 1 2 1 1 No Corps Lachine
Annie Campbell 0 1 R. Yorkers "
Anne Campbell 0 1 0 0 0 1 Pte Clair.
X Alex. Campbell 0 1 2 0 3 1 No Corps Lachine.

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, written in cursive script. The text is faint and mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. It appears to be organized into several paragraphs, with some lines indented. The handwriting is characteristic of the 18th or 19th century.

Exclusive of Upper Posts (Nov 1783?)

Mrs. Campbell	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	New York	Widow.
Alex. Campbell	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	"	formerly a J.P., now Inholder at Montreal.
Y Alex ^r Campbell	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	"	Farmer
George Campbell	1								"	"
A. Alex Campbell	1								"	Farmer, own lands of good estate.

McDowall Register

Kellehen Vallean, Sophiasburgh, & Elizabeth Campbell, Adolphustown	25 Aug 1800
Timothy Stancliff, Loughborough & Jane Campbell, Kingston	27 Nov 1809
Archibald Campbell & Barbary Sager, both of Richmond	8 Aug 1811
John Campbell, Loughborough, & Hannah Bicknell, Ernesttown	4 Nov., 1816
Mary Campbell, with Asa Richardson, with marriage of Richard Merit & Johannah Nicholson, both of Fredicksburgh	12 Nov., 1833
A.D. Campbell, with Emma Thomas, with marriage of Edward Thomas & Eliza Hardy, both of Kingston	20 Jan., 1835

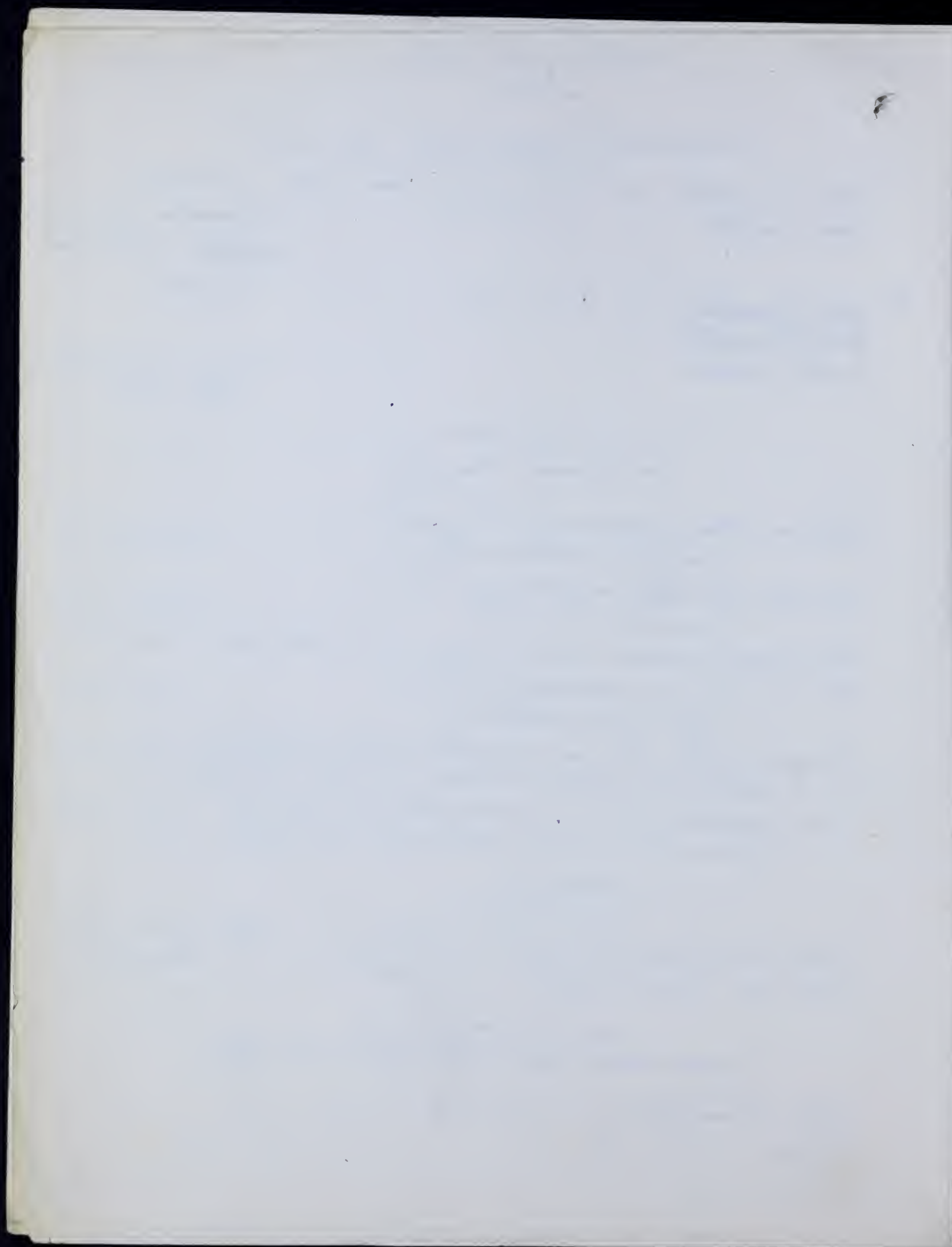
Baptisms

Ernesttown

John West, Seney Campbell	→ Mary	born 20 Oct 1799
John Wees Jean Campbell	→ Isabel	" 16 Aug 1801

muster Roll Ep 4 (Catawqui) 5 Oct 1784

Alex ^r Campbell	1	1	0	0	4	2
Archd	1					



Campbell

Haldemund Papers

v. B166 the Upper Posts (Nov. 1783?)

Refugees Exclusive of

	male		female			
	+12	-6	+12	-6		
Campbell Alex.	1	1	0	2	3	0 1 1 N.Y. Formerly a J. P., now Innholder at Montreal.
Campbell Alex ^r	1	1	1	0	0	2 2 2 " Farmer

McDowall Register

Hellebren Vallean, Sophiasburg & Elizabeth Campbell
Bedolplundown

25 Aug 1800

Muster Roll Township 4 (Cataragui) 5 Oct 1784

	male		female	
	+10	-10	+10	-10
Alex ^r Campbell	1	1	0	0
Arch'd Campbell	1			

1875

(1)

I Amelia Campbell of the town of Napanee in the County of Lennox and Addington do make and publish this my last will and Testament hereby revoking all other wills by me at any time made.

1st I will and devise unto my daughter Jane Ann Lralick one bureau (known as her fathers) and one Center table and to my Daughter Mary Amelia Pruy n six hair Cloth Chairs one sofa the easy chair (covered with crimson)

2. I will that the residue of my house hold furniture after deducting former bequests be equally divided between my daughters Jane Ann and Mary Amelia.

3. I will and devise unto my daughter Jane Ann Lralick her ~~hairs~~ and Assigns the sum of Eleven hundred dollars.

4. I will and devise unto my grand Child William G. Lralick the sum of Two hundred dollars, to be paid him by my executors hereinafter named upon his attaining the age of Twenty one years. ¹⁸⁸

5. I also will and devise unto my grandchildren Mary Campbell Lralic one hundred dollars

This last Will and Testament has been copied by a Great grand Daughter of Amelia Campbell. (Sg.d) Leah Amelia Jones.



and to Henrietta Taylor Hralick one hundred dollars to be paid to each of them upon their attaining the age of twenty one years or the day of their marriage whichever shall first happen and in the case of the death of either of my grand children above named before they attain their majority then their bequest made to them or either of them shall be equally divided between the survivors or survivor of them and in case of the death of all of them then to go to there mother Jane Ann

Hralick

6. I also will and devise unto my grand child Alexander Thatford Prugn the sum of Two hundred dollars and interest to accrue thereon to be computed from the date of this my will to be paid him when he attains the age of twenty one years and in case of his death before he attains his majority then I will that the said bequest be paid to his mother Mary Amelia Prugn.

7. I also will and devise unto my daughter Mary Amelia Prugn her heirs and assigns the sum of one thousand dollars

8. I also will and devise unto my son Thomas Campbell his heirs and assigns the sum of Twelve hundred dollars



9. I will and devise all my real estate being lots number fourteen and fifteen on the south side of Thomas street in the Town of Napanee and County of Lennox and Addington unto my eldest son John Taylor his heirs and assigns forever

10. I also further will and devise.

to my son John Taylor his heirs and assign the sum of One thousand dollars

11. I will and devise unto my two.

daughters Jane Ann and Mary Amelia share and share alike a certain legacy made by the late Archibald Campbell deceased to my son Alexander William Campbell

since deceased and to which I am entitled as the heir of my son Alexander William Campbell which when paid I direct my executors to divide equally between my said daughters

12 I will and devise that the rest and residue of my personal estate be equally divided between my children ~~Jane Ann & Malick~~ John Taylor, Jane Ann Tralick, Thomas Campbell and Mary Amelia Pruyn

13. I further will that before any division of my personal estate shall take place



that all my debts, funeral and testamentary expenses be paid first and that a tombstone similar to the one erected over the grave of my late husband Alexander Campbell be purchased and erected over my grave to remark my remains.

14 And I hereby appoint John Taylor of the Town of Belleville Deputy Sheriff and Thomas Dorland Pruyn of the town of Napanee Deputy Sheriff my executors of this my last will and testament and I hereby authorize my said executors to allocate to the devisors or pay either of the bequests named in this my will by turning out to them mortgages or notes or any security for money which may come unto their hands as executors in part payment or full satisfaction of any specific bequest as they may in their discretion deem best for my estate

15 I will that no bequest in this will mentioned bear interest except the one to Alexander L. Pruyn

In witness where I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty eight day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

(Sgd) Amelia Campbell (L.S.)

Signed by the Testator in presence of us in her presence, at her request and in presence of each other hereto subscribed our names as witnesses

(Sgd) J. Bogart
(Sgd) J. G. Davis



H.C. Burleigh Papers

Campbell (K)
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